THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 161

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Supreme Court Makes History In Eleven New Deal Rulings; Many New Issues Are Raised

Tendency to Curb Both Federal and State Powers Seen

Opinion Divided

Criticism of Roosevelt Is Believed Eased by Pay Law Verdict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — The nine black-robed justices of the Supreme Court have just concluded one of the most extraordinary sessions in the history of the great tribunal. For the crowds that have flocked to the brand new, white marble palace, for the importance of the decisions, and for the extraordinary cleavage that has split the court in twain again and again, the court has made history. Adjourning for the term, the court leaves behind a sharply divided public opinion over its decisions, a minor party, the Socialists, directly calling for a constitutional amendment to strengthen the Federal Government in the social and economic field and a sudden upsurge of interest in the matter among even the conservative parties over the situation now presenting itself.

The term just closed has brought a warning by the Chief Justice in a speech before the American Law Institute that the laymen could not expect the judges to approach unanimity when they went into the "icy stratosphere" of constitutional questions; it brought a sentence in the dissenting opinion of the same Chief Justice in the Guffey case interpreted by some as a challenge to Congress to alter the Constitution if it desired to see certain reforms effected.

New Point Is Raised

Politically, much of the effect of a series of divided adverse decisions against the new-deal laws has been dissipated by the final action throwing out the New York minimum wage law. Up till that time the Republicans were able to make strong play of the rejection of new-deal laws by action of the court, in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of its National Recovery Administration unanimous decision as sending the United States back to "horse-and-buggy" days.

The New Deal has indeed felt blow after blow from the majority, and occasionally from the united court. The New York minimum wage law, however, was not a New Deal case, and its rejection by the majority, together with the indignant dissenting opinions of the minority, has produced in many conservative states-rights newspapers a feeling that alteration in the Constitution may be advisable. Mr. Roosevelt's only comment was that the decision produced a "no-man's land" in which federal and state legislation is alike barred.

Looking over the major divided decisions of the term, they show a general tendency to trim down the authority of federal and state government regulation. Other powers have been curtailed, but the judicial power has been extended. While the Constitution appeared to be steadily broadening in the days of Chief Justice Taft, a contraction has set in in recent times, closely corresponding to the arrival of the New Deal.

Curbs on Power

Federal power was struck down in the Guffey coal case decision, decided in part 6 to 3, in part 5 to 4; in the SEC case (6 to 3), which decided the Government could not punish a law violator who chose to withdraw his registration; in the St. Joseph's stockyard case (6 to 3), where the majority asserted the duty of the courts to review facts as well as law in an injunction case; in the AAA law (6 to 3); in the Louisiana case, where the majority ruled that a federal excise tax on liquor sold in violation of state law was an encroachment upon state powers.

Other Major Rulings

In the rejection of the municipal bankruptcy law, 5 to 4, the conservatives held that the Federal Government could not enact legislation permitting local governmental agencies to compound their debts with creditors, even when this action was approved by the states.

Going back to the beginning of the New Deal, the Supreme Court's score against the Government in major cases is 9 to 2.

How Justices Decided

The record of the judges on 11 new-deal cases is as follows:

Justice	For	Against
Hughes*	4½	6½
Van Devanter	1	10
McReynolds	0	11
Brandeis	7	4
Sutherland	1	10
Butler	1	10
Stone	7	4
Roberts	2	9
Cardozo	8	3

*In the Guffey Case, the Chief Justice favored the Supreme Court on one phase of the argument, opposed it on a second.

New Deal 'Score' In Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 4

IN 11 cases before the Supreme Court the New Deal has lost nine decisions. The record follows:

For New Deal	
TVA	8 to 1
Gold Clauses	5 to 4
Against New Deal	
Hot Oil	8 to 1
Railroad Pensions	5 to 4
NRA	9 to 0
Farm Mortgage Moratorium (Frazier-Lemke)	9 to 0
AAA	6 to 3
Rice Millers	9 to 0
*Securities Act of 1933	6 to 3
Guffey Act	6 to 3
Municipal Bankruptcy	5 to 4

*The decision on the Securities Act of 1933 did not assail the constitutionality of the measure. What it did do was cite the SEC for arbitrary administration in its refusal to permit the withdrawal by the plaintiff of his registration statement before it became effective. Since this decision merely corrected administrative practice without invalidating the parent law, many may prefer to eliminate it from the list of anti-New Deal rulings.

Farm Women Hail World News As Builder of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—A drive for more news on international affairs in the rural press of the world was launched here today by women from four continents attending the third triennial conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World.

Although the association seldom passes resolutions and cannot bind its member organizations by its actions, it unanimously approved a motion calling upon the editors of farm papers and magazines the world over to give their readers more information about what the farm folk of other lands are doing and thinking.

Called Aid to Peace

The women pointed out that they could not promote international peace and understanding unless they knew more about various problems

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House Elects Bankhead To Speakership

Named to Succeed Byrns Whose Passing Halts Tax Bill Drive

Adjournment Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—In a solemn ceremony, the House met today and named William B. Bankhead of Alabama to succeed Joseph Wellington Byrns who passed on during the night. The Senate, called together two hours earlier than usual to drive through the tax bill, instead recessed in honor of the former Speaker. There is little hope of adjournment before the week of June 14.

For the first time in history a Speaker has passed on while Congress was in session, and for a little while confusion reigned as to the parliamentary situation left by the well-loved leader's loss.

Congress Feels Strain

The terrific drive to wind up affairs of Congress by Saturday, or Monday, came to an immediate halt and like an ocean liner brought down from top speed to a mere headway at sea, the congressmen suddenly felt the strain they had been under as statement after statement was forthcoming telling of the love and affection held by all men for the kindly Mr. Byrns.

A statement from Mr. Roosevelt at the White House eulogized the Speaker as belonging to "that school of statesmen which is the hope and justification of our democracy." It was announced that Mr. Roosevelt would attend the joint congressional services in the House tomorrow and also would go to Tennessee, probably starting some time late tomorrow for the funeral services.

Senate to Recess

As the new Speaker was being installed the Senate waited in recess at call of the chair for the House passage of a formal resolution of notification. The Senate will meet at 10 a. m. tomorrow when the tax struggle will be resumed, which was broken off bitterly last night. The Senate still plans to get the tax bill out of the way by the end of the week, when the conferences with the House will begin. These can continue through the series of three-day recesses planned over next week's Republican convention.

The House met at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, under conditions very different from what had been expected when the time was decided upon last night. Most members were on the floor before the

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New Speaker

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William B. Bankhead
Representative From Alabama

Dumping Clause Invoked by U. S. Against Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — The United States today invoked the anti-dumping clause of the 1930 Tariff Act against a list of articles imported from Germany, and it was stated informally that before the trade battle, which the act opens up, is concluded it is likely to involve the entire German-American trade.

After months of careful study, Government experts have decided that the state-organized German export trade is in large part subsidized by the Government, although the subsidies are offered indirectly. As such, Treasury officials declare they have no alternative under the Section 303 of the Tariff Act but to impose countervailing duties. Though the Treasury was reticent on the matter, all indications were that a long controversy is anticipated in which the German Government's unique relationship with its export trade will be a cardinal issue.

Retaliatory Action

The American Treasury's action is of a retaliatory nature, and officials emphasized that the wording of the law permits no other course, in view of the evidence which has been presented. The countervailing duties have been invoked before, but never with the possibility of developing into a general trade struggle with a large country. An initial list of German products marked for higher duties as of July 11 was issued today. This, however, it was said informally, is probably only the beginning.

Under the state-dominated domestic economy of the German Reich, it is held, a broad export and import control has been exercised which has been utilized to the disadvantage of American trade. Only recently, officials of the Standard Oil Company of New York told of having been forced to accept thousands of German-made harmonicas in partial barter for their own export products.

Diplomacy Fails

Discussion with the German Government, it is known, has been going on for months, but diplomatic efforts have failed to satisfy the situation.

The move today requires payment of additional import duties on such German products as cameras, china tableware, cotton and rayon gloves, leather gloves, surgical instruments, calf and kid leather, glass tree ornaments, metal-covered paper, thumb tacks, toys, dolls and toy figures.

League Plans New Delays On Sanctions

Prospects at Geneva Give 'Conqueror of Ethiopia' Anxious Moments

I. L. O. Opens

GENEVA, June 4 (AP)—J. A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, officially convoked the Assembly today to discuss Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

The date of convocation was not immediately announced but it was understood that June 29 was favored.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 4—Four events—strangely connected—are registered today.

First, the twentieth conference of the International Labor Organization opened with the 40-hour week and paid holidays on the agenda. Second, in France a series of stay-in strikes, where the 40-hour week and paid holidays are demanded, mark the transition from the old to the new Government. Third, the Italian delegation has been recalled at the last minute from The International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva and will take no part in the conference. Fourth, it is understood that this decision is the result of an unofficial proposal to postpone the meeting of the League Council and Assembly to June 29, thus automatically extending sanctions.

Sudden Action by Italy

Hitherto Italy, which is particularly advanced in labor legislation and has already adopted the 40-hour week with advantage to itself, had shown no signs of withdrawing from the I. L. O., which is regarded as distinct from the League.

The intimation came suddenly and unexpectedly after members of the Italian delegation had already arrived. It is assumed that it is a consequence of the consultation between Eduard Beneš, president of the Assembly, Anthony Eden, president of the Council and Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League.

Not Wholly Unfriendly

Reasons suggested for the proposed postponement of the League Council and Assembly—to which it is reported Britain and France have agreed—are nevertheless not altogether unfavorable to Italy's thesis. It is rather those who are cold towards a continuance of sanctions who think a little delay is now advisable to prepare the ground while many of those who call for their application at least until the September meeting would precipitate the Assembly consideration in expectation that few countries have yet sufficiently made up their minds to authorize changes in the present regime.

(The League Council adjourned May 12 to June 16, postponing action on the thorny Italo-Ethiopian problem for one month. This week a request from Argentina for a call of the Assembly to meet before the end of June to take definite action, precipitated action by the more comprehensive body when all nations would have opportunity for their say.)

Anxious Time Ahead

Italy's rapidly worsening economic situation is bound to bring an urgent desire on the part of Rome to have the sanctions issue wound up with as little delay as possible.

Demobilized troops are beginning to return home to flood a labor market which can have few openings for them, with the export trade crippled by sanction barriers. Moreover the artificial stimulus to production brought about by the

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Called to Premiership

By a Staff Artist — Léon Blum

Named to Head First Socialist Government of the French Republic

Landon 'Landslide' Grows; Governor Silent on Issues; G. O. P. Seeks Campaign Song

Conservative Democrats Expected to Stay With Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — The American political situation reached the "O Suzanna" stage today with Republicans deep in the problem of picking campaign songs and Democrats turning their coming convention into a hard-money making circus with side shows planned in scores of cities throughout the country.

Behind this somewhat gaudy but typical American front the political and economic theorists continued undaunted their attempt to explain the fundamental economic and social problems both to the public and to the politicians. But fundamentals were receiving a cooler and more bored reception with the passing of every hour which brings the quadrennial phenomena of the national conventions closer.

The Baker Statement

Yesterday's careful statement of political principles by Newton D. Baker, Lewis W. Douglas and Leo Wollman stirred scarcely a ripple on the surface here. There were politicians who appreciated the cogency of the charge that Republican and Democratic administrations have equally been at fault for the encouragement of monopoly. There were others who could privately approve the call for a wiping out of immunities and privileges and restoration of free trade and free markets.

It was apparent, however, that the stage is past where any such statements can have a serious effect on the political alignment of the coming week.

On the contrary the prevailing tendency was to get back into home fields. Harold L. Ickes, one-time Progressive Republican, publicly rejected an invitation to help revive

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Kansan's Followers Reject Coalition Plan—Strength Still Gaining

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4—The Landon landslide is unquestionably under way among the leading delegates who are already here for next week's Republican convention. The graas-roots mandate from Indiana yesterday, whereby former Senator James E. Watson was overruled in his desire to have an uninstructed delegation, and the group was ordered to vote for Gov. Alf M. Landon, is the last concrete word from a representative group of local delegates.

But there are still rival candidates, all with headquarters here, and their effort is to "smoke out" Governor Landon's attitude on major national issues. They declare that no Republican candidate in recent times has come so close to the nomination with so little known of his views on essentials. How does Governor Landon stand on currency, they ask, and particularly the Frazier-Lemke Farm Inflation Bill, for which every Kansan in Congress, Republican and Democrat alike, voted? What are his views on industrial control as in the Guffey Coal Bill, for which the Kansans also voted? Where precisely does he stand on the tariff? On none of these issues has he given a concrete answer.

Manager Dodges Issues

The questions were put flatly to John D. M. Hamilton, Gov. Landon's manager, here this morning as he sat on a table edge, swinging his long legs and chatting amiably in his twice-daily press conference.

"I don't know where the Governor stands," drawled Mr. Hamilton. "And I don't expect he'll declare his views before the nomination."

While it is Landon strategy to keep the Governor a laconic man of mystery, somewhat in the Coolidge tradition, his supporters are more outspoken. Since the presidential nomination is virtually settled, the only question being whether the

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France Calls Blum as Strikes Halt Industry

First Socialist Chosen Premier Since Start of Republic

500,000 'Fold Arms'

More Than 200 Factories Held by Strikers Refusing to Start Up Wheels

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PARIS, June 4—The Third Republic called its first Socialist Premier—the cultured, well-dressed Léon Blum—to take power today over a France chaotic with industrial strikes.

President Lebrun charged the Socialist leader with the task of forming the 101st cabinet during the 65 years of the Republic's history.

As M. Blum went to the Elysée Palace, with his tentative list of ministers already made up, France was in the midst of strikes which unofficially were estimated to embrace approximately 500,000 workers.

Manufacturers declared the strikes threaten to paralyze the nation's industry.

M. Blum was called to power within two hours after Premier Albert Sarraut and his coalition cabinet had resigned.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 4—In an atmosphere of political tension rendered doubly dramatic by the swift spread of stay-in strikes to hundreds of industries in many parts of the country, the French Cabinet resigned today to make way for the new Popular the Sarraut Cabinet resigned today the Socialists and headed by Léon Blum.

Complete calm prevails and almost perfect orderliness marks the extension of the strike movement, which is now estimated to affect nearly 500,000 workers.

Not Out of Hand

Labor leaders deny that the movement has gotten out of hand or that a general strike is anticipated; but Government officials and municipal authorities in the capital are seriously perturbed at the situation.

The shortage of gasoline has already begun to appear in Paris and the number of taxis in the streets today is greatly reduced. For the present buses are still circulating, however.

Newspaper deliveries are interrupted. Union chiefs have instructed workers not to stop supplies of food, ice and milk necessary for children.

The strike menace hangs heavily over public services and transports which would have serious consequences but so far only a minor shortage has occurred.

Government Changes

It is under these exceptional conditions that the passage from the Sarraut Government to a cabinet presided over by M. Blum is taking place.

The Popular Front Cabinet is already virtually constituted.

In view of the tense situation both as regards strikes and the position of the Treasury and the franc, the usual formalities are expected to be dispensed with and the new Government will be set up at once and will probably appear before Parliament Saturday or Monday at the latest.

Proposed Changes

Preliminary lists of the proposed Cabinet reveal the probable presence as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yvon Delbos, who is generally believed to have been selected for the post in preference to other more prominent candidates so as to enable Léon Blum to be the real chief of France's foreign policy.

Edouard Daladier as Minister of National Defense is expected to combine pro-German sympathies and strong anti-Fascist leanings.

For the first time, two women are expected to form part of the French Cabinet as undersecretaries of state.

Appeal to Communists

Roger Salengro, the new Minister of the Interior, yesterday appealed to Communists to apply the brakes to the strike movement, declaring that "as between order and anarchy, the Popular Front must take its stand for order." The Communists, however, refused to commit themselves, holding that the workers' demands are entirely justified and that as soon as they receive satisfaction on wage increases, collective bargaining contracts and vacations with pay, the strikes will end.

Bills Being Rushed

Bills intended to satisfy these aspirations are already being rushed and are expected to be put before the Chamber of Deputies immediately. The new Government, it is understood, is willing to support most of their claims, including the 40-hour week without reduction of pay.

Public sentiment generally seems to be that the workers' demands are moderate and should be accepted, but the strikers' system of occupying the factories is not so generally approved. This method is illegal, but the police have been given strict orders not to interfere in any way and it is due to this abstention on the part of the authorities that there have been no serious disorders.

Consultations between strikers and proprietors in the metallurgical in-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, June 4

ILO—Geneva Labor Body Faces Setbacks

The International Labor Organization convened at Geneva today with world events seemingly playing the wrong overtures.

French labor, nearly 500,000 strong, was on strike. Spanish labor participated in 24-hour disturbances that resulted in three fatalities, nine casualties.

Italy bolted the meeting.

The Court Repeats

The United States Supreme Court repeated its 1935 action of rendering a decision that must dampen to some extent the hopes of the ILO. Last year the Court invalidated the NRA, thus striking at United States support of the ILO's chief objective, a 40-hour week.

This year the Court invalidated the New York minimum wage law, thereby impairing prospect that the United States can join effectively in world efforts to protect wages, another ILO objective.

The Record

Last year's most constructive attainment was agreement on a maximum 42-hour law for the glass bottle industry. Original designs to adopt a resolution providing for a 40-hour week for public works, the construction industry, the iron and steel industry and coal mining fell through. This fall the 40-hour week objective was put back into the agenda for the present meeting.

Reservations

The Labor organization gains some encouragement from accelerated production. Reduction of 1,000,000 in unemployment over last year does not particularly encourage the organization, since it recognizes that vast armament programs in Germany and Italy have supplied many of these jobs. World Labor does not view jobs in armament factories as a constructive development. Harold B. Butler, director of the ILO, recently said that "war is laying a blight on every prospect."

The ILO remains one of the most universal of world bodies, including as it does even the United States, Germany has withdrawn, Italy stepped out today. But the organization remains virtually intact and devoted to constructive internationalism—world trade, world peace.

Bulgaria—Constitutional Rule Demanded

Bulgaria, land of peasants so poor that many of them carry their shoes in their hands to save the leather, is nevertheless, traveling prodigally on the road back from dictatorship.

This week King Boris received a letter from political leaders of old parties, calling on him to restore the Constitution. Two years ago, Col. Kimon Gheorgieff, supported by military leaders generally, forced King Boris to abolish Parliament and establish a dictatorship.

An Interlude

For more than a year the military clique was the power behind the throne. But the poor are always ostentatiously with Bulgaria, and the passion for democracy is always with the Bulgarian poor. King Boris, mild, theoretical, prone to push his baby carriage on the street and to drive a locomotive as his sport of kings, began to swing from the military clique. This year two military leaders, notably Col. Damyan Veltcheff, were sentenced for plotting against the King, their capital penalty subsequently being modified to life imprisonment.

The Tide Turns

On March 4 of this year, word came that King Boris had struck against the military clique again, ordering the powerful Military League to clear

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'Behind the Political Mists'

A Discussion of Current American Political Issues Is Appearing on the

Editorial Page

Lehman Gets Plea For Enactment Of New Wage Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has before him today a formal request that he call an extraordinary session of the legislature to enact a new minimum wage law for women and children that would take the place of the act invalidated by the United States Supreme Court on Monday. The request was made by State Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh, author of the minimum wage law passed by the 1933 legislature, but vetoed by Governor Lehman.

Senator Desmond, in his letter to the Governor, stresses the thought that his measure would have had a better chance than the Wald act, adopted by the legislature and signed by Governor Lehman, of standing up before the Federal High Court, since it applied to men, women and minors and contained provisions keeping it in force only during the present emergency period of unemployment.

Senator Desmond, in a statement today, recalled that at a public hearing before Governor Lehman on April 27, 1933, he predicted that the Wald bill would be held unconstitutional "for almost precisely the same reasons given this week by the United States Supreme Court."

Government Halts WPA Probe By Court Order in Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 4—The Republican-controlled committee, headed by State Senator G. Mason Owlett of Tioga, investigating the Works Progress Administration in Pennsylvania, has before it today an order by Judge Albert W. Johnson, of the federal court, to appear before him in Scranton in 20 days to show cause why it should not be permanently restrained from carrying forward its inquiry. Meanwhile the committee is restrained temporarily from continuing its investigation, the court holding that the WPA in this state "is amenable and answerable only to the duly constituted authority of the United States."

The order was served on Senators Owlett, chairman of the committee; John R. K. Scott of Philadelphia; George L. Reed of Dauphin, and Charles Staudenmeir of Schuylkill yesterday and also restrains the committee from issuing or serving any subpoenas to bring witnesses before it for questioning regarding the WPA.

To Obey Order

Senator Owlett said today that the court's order would be obeyed.

Before the issuance of the order, WPA workers in Harrisburg and elsewhere in this district were subpoenaed to testify at hearings here, among them being Louis Cohen, of this city, who was previously employed on a map-making and surveying project.

Mr. Cohen, testifying before the committee, charged that Democratic workers brought pressure to bear on him to cause him to change his political affiliation and that Guy Swope, Democratic county chairman, state budget secretary and nominee for the House of Representatives from this district, threatened his discharge for political reasons.

Before Legislature

The committee denied Mr. Swope the right to take the stand in reply to the Cohen charges, with the result that there was immediate repercussion in the Legislature, with Senator Cavalcante (D) of Fayette, offering a resolution charging that the Owlett committee had exceeded its authority and was being financed "by a group of individuals in this State who are attempting to overthrow the Democratic government of the people."

Senator Cavalcante moved for immediate consideration of his resolution, but a majority of the Republican members quit the chamber, leaving it without a quorum. A move for adjournment then came from the Republican side and, with the return of the Republican members to their seats, was adopted.

Employment Gain Of 100,000 Linked To Cotton Projects

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 4 (AP)—Donald Comer, of Birmingham, Ala., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, announced yesterday the appointment of committees to carry on projects intended to provide employment for 100,000 more persons in the textile industry.

Mr. Comer said a protective tariff on jute would result in the use of 1,500,000 more bales of cotton and would mean the employment of an additional 100,000 persons in the cotton mills.

He added that efforts of Representative Fulmer (D) of South Carolina to have cotton sold by net weight would facilitate its being wrapped in cotton bagging and would lead to the use of 175,000 more bales yearly and the employment of 15,000 additional textile workers.

He named a committee to work for a protective tariff on jute, and a committee to co-operate with Representative Fulmer.

Mr. Comer said the association's policy committee would aid the separate groups in the work. Members of the policy committee were reappointed.

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HERE'S golf to remember! . . . At old St. Andrews, on a famous '18' fanned by cool breezes from 'Quoddy Bay. Gay social life at Algonquin Hotel. Tennis, bowling, bathing, fishing . . . Cross to Digby, Nova Scotia, to The Pines hotel for more golf, tennis, deep sea fishing, swimming in outdoor pool. Try tuna fishing from old Yarmouth. Stay at the new Lakeside Inn. Kentville in Evangeline-land, has its attractive Cornwallis Inn. At Halifax is the Lord Nelson (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.).

Rates (American plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29-Sept. 7) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year), Single—$6. up; double—$5. per person. *Pines Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7. up; double $6. per person. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 7.) Single—$8. up; double—$7. per person.

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Byrns Exercised Powerful Guiding Influence in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Joseph Wellington Byrns, Speaker of the House, who passed on today within a short time of the closing of a session of Congress, exercised an often inconspicuous but powerful and guiding influence in the lower branch.

When notified of the passing of Speaker Byrns, President Roosevelt said:

"Speaker Byrns belonged to that school of statesmen which is the hope and justification of our democracy.

"By a happy coincidence he represented for more than a quarter of a century the hermitage district of Tennessee, a district of sentimental significence because it holds the sacred dust of Andrew Jackson; and there was about Speaker Byrns a simplicity and rugged honesty which we have come to associate with the name of Jackson.

"Fearless, incorruptible, unselfish, with a high sense of justice, wise in counsel, broad of vision, calm in adversity and modest in victory, he served his State and the nation with fidelity, honor and great usefulness.

"I personally mourn the passing of a steadfast friend of many years."

Loyal Partisan

As Speaker of the House, Mr. Byrns was primarily responsible for the smooth functioning of that branch of Congress as well as for the enactment of the Administration's legislative program. While not a New Dealer at heart, he was a loyal partisan and a skilled and experienced legislative leader. He devoted his capacities wholeheartedly to the cause of the Administration which he served and in so doing built up for himself an unusual record as Speaker.

He is credited with having an entirely new technique in managing the cumbersome mass of 435 legislators who constitute the House. Whereas the famous Speakers of recent years—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, "Czar" Reed, Nicholas Longworth and John N. Garner (now Vice-President)—all ruled their domain with an iron hand and kept it in order by force of political power and patronage Mr. Byrns has maintained his control almost entirely by friendly persuasion.

Difficult Task

His success is all the more striking, in view of the fact that a House leader's task is far more difficult with a large majority than with a small. In the present House there are 315 Democrats to only 104 Republicans. In addition, the voters in the last two elections have returned an unusually large number of advocates of what are frequently referred to as "wild" or "extremists" measures. To keep aggressive minorities within his own party in hand and the whole bulky mass working together constituted a task more difficult than anything "Uncle Joe" Cannon or Speaker Reed or even John Garner ever had to handle.

Mr. Byrns not only handled these situations and kept the House under control, but did it with a minimum of friction within the party. Affection and respect for him personally was almost universal throughout the House, among Republicans as well as Democrats.

Automobiles Gain 2,000,000 in Year

By the Associated Press

New York, June 4

THE world's motor vehicle population rose 2,000,000 during 1935, as gauged by registrations, with the United States contributing the major portion of the increase.

Total registration for the world in 1935, J. Mack Young, president of the Automobile Club of New York, reported yesterday, was 37,275,264, the highest in history, with the exception of 1929 and 1930.

Residents of the United States own more than two thirds of all registered motor vehicles, he said, adding that in this country passenger cars outnumber trucks five to one, but in at least 11 nations the situation is reversed. In Russia there are 200,000 trucks and only 44,000 passenger cars.

Bankhead Named Speaker of House To Succeed Byrns

(Continued from Page 1)

session was called, talking in subdued tones, with none of that cheerful hum which is characteristic of the chamber.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 11, South Trimble, veteran clerk of the House, mounted to the dias and called the chamber to order with the brief announcement:

"It is my painful duty to inform the House of the death of the Speaker."

Bankhead Nominated

After reading a brief eulogy, John O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, offered a resolution for the election of Mr. Bankhead to Mr. Byrns's empty chair.

"It is necessary," he told members simply, "for the machinery of government to go on."

Mr. Trimble asked, "Are there any Nays?"

The House was silent.

Mr. O'Connor and a group of leaders left the Chamber to escort the new Speaker to the dias. Galleries were filled, and nearly every member was at his place.

The group escorted Mr. Bankhead in at the great door at the rear of the Chamber. The new Speaker was clad in a white linen suit. Heads of the leaders were bowed. They walked slowly to the well of the chamber.

At the vacant Speaker's chair, Mr. O'Connor turned to the House.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the House," he said, "I present to you your new Speaker, the Hon. William B. Bankhead. He will now be sworn."

Speaker Takes Oath

Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois administered the oath. Mr. Bankhead then raised his gavel and rapped slowly twice. The ceremony was over and the chaplain began the prayer with which the House sessions customarily open.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

out of politics. This ordering of the soldiery, which had consistently opposed agrarian drives for democracy, back to its barracks, was heralded as the forerunner of the dictatorship's end.

This week's demand to King Boris that he restore the Constitution is believed to represent insistence that he now take the final step in dissolving the dictatorship.

Lonesome King

Just as Bulgaria stands almost alone in the Balkan arena, so King Boris is seen as increasingly isolated and surrounded by hostile elements. Colonel Veltcheff, who was saved from execution by the King, plays his own game from prison. Signs multiply that the notorious Macedonian secret organization, headed by Ivan Milhailoff, is operating and stimulating opposition to the King. The military clique, restless in its barracks after the political courts, is apparently spreading subversive tracts against Boris.

From Without In

Maihailoff, as head of the Macedonian underground organization, was ostracized from Bulgaria. His aim was to take from the Yugoslav Government the Serbian part of Macedonia and join it to Bulgaria or establish Macedonian independence. Bulgaria has been seeking a rapprochement with Yugoslavia for economic and political self-preservation. Maihailoff's activities jeopardized the projected cultivation of this friendship.

Premature

Developments in Bulgaria take their place with the victory of the Popular Front in France against Fascism, the victory of the liberal coalition of Spain against reaction, and the popular triumph in Britain against the Hoare-Laval peace plan. They all testify to the fact that obituaries of democracy were prematurely penned.

Congress—Tax, Relief, Housing Wait Last Action

Washington—When Congress recessed out of respect to Speaker Joseph Wellington Byrns, who passed on today, it had the following important unfinished business ahead:

The $751,000,000 tax bill which has yet to pass the Senate; the $1,425,000,000 relief bill has been sent to conference.

The Wagner-Ellenbogen Housing Bill designed to co-ordinate haphazard New Deal housing policies into a nationwide housing program has been reported to the Senate.

The Guffey Union Coal Act, salvaging all the floatsam and jetsom left after the original Guffey Act and the United States Supreme Court collided, has been given right of way in the House. This act is confined mainly to price fixing angles, the labor angles having been legalistically polished off.

The ship subsidy bill, providing outright grants to America's merchant marine, is apparently doomed. The House has instructed conferees on the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill to hold out for $22,500,000 from which payments can be made under the old ocean-mail contract system.

Haile Selassie—Londoners Pay Homage

London—Emperor Haile Selassie, his capital in ashes, his throne occupied by his conqueror, experienced a forlorn little triumph here. Crowds welcoming the Negus near the Waterloo Station held up the automobile carrying Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to London. British officialdom may have been embarrassed by the Emperor's refuge in their country, but not the British people. Cheering crowds, free from diplomatic repressions in Southampton and London, revealed clearly what the British public thought of Italy's colonial adventure in Ethiopia.

Black Legion's Executioner Set To Plead Guilty

DETROIT, June 4 (AP)—Dayton Dean, the Black Legion's "triggerman," announced today that "I am going to plead guilty" to the kidnaping and murder of Charles A. Poole "as soon as they will let me."

While Mr. Dean was telling newsmen and detectives that his 12 co-defendants had recited "nothing but a pack of lies," Harvey Davis, the man Mr. Dean named as the Black Legion "colonel" who gave the order to kill Mr. Poole, was denouncing Mr. Dean as a "gun crazy lunatic."

Told of Shooting

Mr. Davis, enraged by Mr. Dean's story in court yesterday of how he fired eight bullets into Mr. Poole's body as the young WPA worker knelt defenseless before a mob of Black Legion men, hurled a volley of counter charges at the "executioner," but admitted that he was present when Mr. Poole was put to death in "punishment" for a false charge of wife beating.

Mr. Davis charged that Mr. Dean killed Mr. Poole without the sanction of the others in the mob; that Mr. Dean was an agent of the Black Legion "general headquarters" sent out to spy on him and "perhaps to bump me off"; and that Mr. Dean "tricked me into joining the Black Legion."

Denies Plot to Kill

Mr. Davis said he was a "corporal," not a "colonel," in the terrorist organization, and that "we only took Poole out there to talk to him about beating his wife, and maybe scare him out of it."

Of the story Mr. Dean told from the witness stand of the meeting at which the members howled for Mr. Poole's execution after Mr. Davis had made a speech denouncing Mr. Poole as a wife beater, Mr. Davis said:

"There was no talk of killing Poole or hanging him. I don't know why Dean said that, but he's as black a liar as ever lived."

Mr. Davis said he didn't know that Mr. Dean and Ervin D. Lee had guns with them when they started with Mr. Poole on the "one-way ride."

"We were passing the bottle around, when we heard shots coming from the other car," Mr. Davis said. "We ran over and there was Poole lying on the ground and Dean standing over him, guns in his hands. I said: 'Now why did you shoot him?' Dean replied, 'Oh, what's the use of fooling around with a —— —— like that.' Dean was just a gun crazy lunatic."

Co-Defendants Scowl

Mr. Dean said the co-defendants, who sat handcuffed in pairs, scowling as he told his story of the slaying at the examination of the 13 yesterday, "should start telling the truth."

"They lied to me from the beginning," he said. "They told me that fellow had beaten his wife. They said her baby might die. Lies, nothing but lies.

"I'm sorry for what I did, but it won't do any good. I have nothing to hide. I told the truth and I'm glad I did."

Mr. Dean was asked if he ever had shot anyone else.

"No, I didn't," he replied, and then as Detective Sergeant John Harvill and Detective Charles Meehan looked at him searchingly, he said:

Capital Shooting

"I'll take that back. When I was in the navy some years back there was a riot in Washington. There were four of us in a patrol and the officer said to shoot. We shot."

"You were quite a guy to take orders to shoot," Sergeant Harvill said.

"I always obey orders," Mr. Dean said. "Always."

With the examination of the 13 in adjournment until next Monday, Circuit Judge James E. Chenot opened a state grand jury investigation here into a reign of terror ascribed to the Black Legion.

Roosevelt Urges Graduated Scale Of Farm Benefits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—In accordance with a suggestion from President Roosevelt, the Senate and House Agriculture Committees today drafted legislation inaugurating a graduated scale of farm benefit payments designed to eliminate the huge sums paid to large corporations under the old AAA.

In approving a resolution to strengthen the Jones-Costigan sugar control law, the committees wrote in a section providing that payments of from $2000 to $10,000 should be reduced 25 per cent and above $10,000 by 50 per cent.

Letter to Senator

The proposal for graduated payments was made in a letter from the President to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming. The Department of Agriculture revealed recently that Hawaiian and Puerto Rican sugar producers had collected more than $1,000,000 each from the Government in benefit payments under the old AAA law.

Pointing out that large enterprises have certain advantages, such as lower overhead, the President proposed that they be rewarded proportionately less than smaller growers. The text of his letter to Senator O'Mahoney follows:

"In connection with the proposed legislation with respect to sugar which you and Congressman Jones are sponsoring, I believe that the principle of graduated payments might well be incorporated. Large corporate organizations, whether in industry or agriculture, in the past, have obtained from the Government certain advantages which oftentimes have enabled them to profit to an unusual extent.

"This situation was recognized to some extent last year when the graduated income tax was applied to corporations, and I would ask your most earnest consideration of the advisability of applying the sugar payments by means of an amendment to Senate Joint Resolution 278 which would provide for payments at rates for large operating units lower than those applicable to family-sized farms.

Landon 'Landslide' Still Moves Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

Kansan will be named on the first or second ballot, attention turns on the vice-presidency and here the views of Landonites are significant. William Allen White, scheduled to be Kansas member of the important resolutions committee and perhaps its chairman last night flatly dismissed not only the idea of a coalition ticket bearing a Democratic vice-president, but the suggestion of any conservative in the second place.

Liberal Wing's Views

This stand would rule out Representative James Wadsworth of New York, a sincere conservative, or former Senator Walter Edge of New Jersey just as effectively as they dispose of a Right Wing Democrat. They are typical of the liberal Kansan wing behind Governor Landon. Others of his managers exhibit a more typical political attitude, and would welcome a conservative, but preferably a Republican, just to balance the ticket. Their theory is that presidential and vice-presidential candidates should be as unlike as possible.

Despite these political strategists, the main bulk of Landon opinion leans to a liberal for second place, someone like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan or Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon. Opinion rotates between the two, with uncertainty persisting whether Senator Vandenberg would take the place. Feelers are also out from the Landon camp to see whether Senator William E. Borah would take the vice-presidential nomination, a seemingly fantastic suggestion.

Vice-Presidency Open

In any event, the vice-presidential sweepstakes are still altogether open. There are so many ambitious Republicans with their eyes on the job that chances for any dissident Democrat are doubly dubious.

The various headquarters today are busy disseminating the usual brands of preconvention optimism. The Borahites reflect considerably less confidence about the actual nomination, and the impression grows that Senator Borah considers his battle partly won with the very probable inclusion of a strong anti-monopoly plank in the platform and perhaps a friendly liberal vice-presidential candidate. He is then expected to return to Idaho, pull out the straw candidate for his Senate seat, and fight to retain his place against Democratic Gov. C. Ben Ross. Whether Senator Borah would aid or comfort the national Republican ticket depends on the strength of the antimonopoly commitment both in platform and candidates.

The Knox headquarters still whistle to maintain their courage, with former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, the manager, declaring that there will be no nomination until the sixth ballot.

Still Seeking Views

From such quarters, as well as from eager newsmen, spring the efforts to discover Landon's views on vital issues. But the Landonites remain serene and silent, except in their leanings toward liberalism.

But dominating everything is the Landon boom. In droves old-line party leaders are joining his band wagon. One of his floor managers, it is learned today, will be R. B. Creager, national committeeman from Texas, a former regular Hoover supporter. This, like J. Henry Roraback's endorsement from Connecticut, is a convincing sign of the tides.

New Devices Clutter Up Political Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

liberalism in his old party. Instead he declared that "all the G. O. P. liberals have already left the party" and announced that he would openly campaign for Mr. Roosevelt this year, as he did in 1932; in other words, remain true to his adopted home.

Party Lines Hold

This evidence that the Democrats were holding their left wing fringe of liberals followed shortly after convincing indications that it would also hold most of its right-wing conservative malcontents. Alfred E. Smith may "take a walk," but the Baker-Douglas-Wolman letter carried the following sentence:

"We are members of the Democratic Party. We are not an organized political faction. We are not seeking to organize such a faction."

While this was presumably written before the New York Herald Tribune launched its plan for a coalition of Republicans with Democratic conservatives, it served as a final blow to that short-lived movement inasmuch as Messers. Baker and Douglas are the two conservative Democrats considered most suitable from the Republican point of view for second place on its presidential ticket.

The economic aspects of the letter received considerable attention, but little support. A campaign against monopolies does not strike a responsive chord in either high Republican or Democratic quarters. Senator William E. Borah's advocacy of this objective in Republican ranks has not proven less popular there than the Baker-Douglas-Wolman action in raising the same standard has proven among the Democrats.

Farley Has New Plan

Meanwhile James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Democratic Party chieftain extraordinary, was pushing methodically along with his innovations in the way of swelling the party's camaign chest. His convention hand book to be sold at a considerable profit to the party throughout the country was considered a bright stunt. But everything now pales into insignificance against the latest.

It contemplates what in effect will be overflow meetings of the Republican National Convention on the day President Roosevelt accepts his renomination. Stadiums, baseball parks, auditoriums—any place that is large and has facilities for collecting entrance fees at the gates—will do. Each meeting will be connected by radio with the Philadelphia assembly. And for the price of $1 loyal Democrats almost anywhere may have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Roosevelt in the company of other equally loyal Democrats instead of hearing him over his own radio at home, quite free.

Marcel Grateau

BERNEY, France, June 4 (AP)—Marcel Grateau, inventor of the Marcel wave, who passed on here today, invented the popular method of waving women's hair in 1887 after he had once been discharged from a large hairdressing shop for being clumsy and awkward

He first tried the wave on his mother. His success made him one of the richest hairdressers in the world within 10 years after he introduced his invention.

He retired in 1897.

Kellogg Heads Institute

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4 (AP)—C. W. Kellogg, New York City, was elected president of the Edison Electric Institute today, succeeding Thomas N. McCarter, Newark, N. J.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Nonpartisan Aim Marks Convention Of Junior C. of C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 4—With six alleged delegates arrested on charges of being professional gamblers, and another delegation forced to land their plane in a cotton field when the radio went "dead," the annual national Junior Chamber of Commerce convention rushed through first day preparations and cleared the decks for more important business sessions today.

Acting on information provided by C. Rel Hughes, president of Memphis Junior Chamber of Commerce, Inspector Will Griffin, head of the city's detective division, arrested six well dressed young men from Tulsa, Okla., and Kansas City. Although registered, the men, Mr. Hughes asserted, are not members of the organization.

Mules Provide Transportation

More than 1500 delegates are here and more arriving. Advance predictions that it would be the largest convention of this organization since it was formed in 1920 have been more than fulfilled. Every known means of transportation has been utilized to bring the members to this city. They came by train, by bus, private auto, boat, plane and one group of delegates from Olkahoma embarked from their cars at the edge of the city and rode mules into the convention headquarters, Hotel Peabody.

The national president, Allen Whitfield, of Des Moines, Iowa, today interpreted the policies of the organization. "We are the only organization of young business and professional men in the country today," the attorney president said.

Importance of Politics

"We are nonpartisan, but nonpolitical. We recognize the important role politics play, but we will not go on record as supporting any definite candidate. We will appraise conditions as we find them and map out our plans accordingly."

Dr. Henry F. Grady, chief of the State Department's division of trade agreements, called on the delegates yesterday to view business and governmental affairs from the "broader, national viewpoint."

Dr. Grady lauded the Roosevelt Administration's trade agreement policy and asked junior chamber members to view the agreements from the standpoint of wise national economics instead of a "destructive sectional attitude."

Roosevelt Cancels Date

In the matter of prominent speakers, the host organization suffered two disappointments. President Roosevelt scheduled to talk here en route to the centennial celebration in Arkansas, moved up his trip and will not be able to come here until June 10. J. Edgar Hoover, chief G-man, also was unable to come, due to the pressure of business.

Speakers today include Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville Times, and Allen Brynes MacDonald, deputy police commissioner of New York City.

Although the inner circles of the organization were silent today as to what stand would be taken on matters of importance it was revealed that the group would go on record as favoring finger-printing of everyone to aid in combating crime. Some very definite objectives are expected for the coming year.

It was reported that 300 local groups are now affiliated with the national organization, with a membership of more than 50,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 36. Four cities are in the running for the 1937 convention. Oakland, Calif., Tulsa, Okla., Denver, Colo., and Albany, N. Y., are all seeking the convention.

Trade Expert

© Harris & Ewing

Henry F. Grady

Chief of the State Department's Division of Trade Agreements, Who Addressed the Convention of the Junior Chamber of Commerce

Japanese Student Hails Benefits of Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Hitoshi Tamoki, senior student in Washington's largest high school, the Lincoln High in Tacoma, chosen to speak before the Junior Chamber of Commerce here on "Americanism Day" said that "American citizenship is the highest honor that humanity can bestow today."

Mr. Hitoshi spoke as the representative of the citizens born in this country but of foreign parentage.

In his remarks he said, "The not overly attractive Japanese truck farm home here is a palace when compared with the hovels of the farmers in Japan, and the truck farm itself is like the wealth of the Rockefellers when compared with the average holding in Japan."

"America," he continued, "has been very good to our families. But there is no measuring stick long enough to adequately measure what America is doing for us Japanese young people."

Comet Nears Earth

SAN JOSE, Calif., June 4 (AP)—The Peltier comet, now visible through small telescopes 18 degrees above the pole star, may be seen by the naked eye in two months, Dr. Paul Herget of the Lick Observatory announced. The comet, which Dr. Herget said will be the first one visible in nine years, will reach its maximum brilliance Aug. 4. At that time, he said, it will appear near the eastern horizon, almost opposite the sunset point, at midnight.

Publicity Check On Liquor Urged By Presbyterians

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4 (AP)—After lengthy debate, the one hundred and forty-eighth assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. adopted a broad social welfare program yesterday, topped by a plank sharply criticizing liquor traffic.

"With unparalleled power and brazen insolence," the program set forth, "the traffic in alcoholic beverages is continuing to debase the economic, physical, moral and spiritual values of the people. Only the unseeing can fail to be gravely concerned because of the effects of the widespread and increasing use of alcohol."

The program urges renewed efforts to promote "a timely, scientific and Christian educational program dealing with the liquor problem," and emphasizes "the need" of local option and more rigid law enforcement, particularly in the matter of drunken driving.

"We believe that the liquor traffic, as a tolerated anti-social evil, should be denied all advertising privileges in the United States of America," the liquor plank concluded.

Social Reforms

In addition the program calls for:

Abolition of compulsory military training, elimination of cheap and unworthy motion pictures, anti-child labor legislation and repeal of laws legalizing gambling.

The program condemns Italy's conquest of Ethiopia with the provision:

"Acknowledging penitently that the hands of our nation are bloody and unclean, and acknowledging, too, our failure along with other people of the earth to meet the just need for fairer distribution of raw materials and foods without which the danger of war can scarcely be removed, we express our condemnation of the wrong which the country of Ethiopia has recently had to bear."

Debate on War

Vigorous debate preceded adoption of the war clause, precipitated by the Rev. Artistide Malinverni of Brooklyn, who sought an amendment to condemn "every act of aggression and violence by any individual or nation."

"Why condemn only Italy, while nothing is said about Japan?" he asked.

The Rev. Mr. Malinverni's proposed amendment was opposed by the Rev. William Lloyd Imes of New York, minister of one of the largest Negro churches in the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

The assembly by adoption of the program, drafted by the standing committee on social welfare, also condemned the "usurpation of legal procedures by secret or authorized parties and organizations leading to floggings, lynchings, and murder."

Anti-Lynching Bill

The program says:

"Our church condemns the practice of taking human life without due process of law and, as an encouragement of all efforts toward stamping out the evil of lynching, we urge Christian people to give vigorous support to all legislation which will eliminate the evil, such as the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill."

World News Hailed As Bulwark of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

with which the rural people of the different countries are faced. They called attention to their own publication, The Countrywoman, issued from London, which "tells not of war and economic grievances of the nations, but speaks from the heart of the women of the land."

During the last 24 hours, the American and foreign delegates have spent much time exchanging experiences and examining the products of one another's handiwork at an extensive exhibit at the new government auditorium. From far-off Australia, Ceylon, South Africa and a half-dozen European countries and a number of the states have come examples of fine handicraft which countrywomen have fashioned from the products of their farms. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the exhibit earlier in the week and commended it highly.

Elaborate Exhibition

Elaborate hand-made ostrich fans, and a fur coat of home-cured lambs' in from South Africa, dress buttons cut from walnuts and peach seeds in New York, a Scotch heather broom, a dish carved from a coconut shell in Ceylon—reveals how ingenious women the world over are using things at hand to turn out objects useful in their homes and attractive to customers.

Irish women reveal that they use the lichens off rocks to color their rich brown tweeds. Northumberland women show how they make use of wild duck and ordinary chicken feathers to fashion colorful feather flowers. Out of an old curtain one English woman created a handy baby's bed that fits over the backs of two chairs.

In some rural districts where there are hides at hand, farm women have cured them and turned them into serviceable gloves. Mattresses have been stuffed with all sorts of farm waste material, corn husks turned into doormats, and gourds into vases and bird houses.

In addition to the utilitarian products, there are lavish embroideries and fine needlework from several European countries showing attainment of a high degree of skill with needle and crochet hook. At Eastertime, the women of Northumberland have no need to buy designs and dyes. They color their own eggs using the patterns of natural ferns and flowers. Bright hand-knitted mittens from Sweden would delight the heart of a ski-enthusiast anywhere. Even the wood-carvers of Oberammergau have sent examples of their skillful work.

Face Same Problems

At their discussion groups, women from the Old and New World found that they both have a serious problem in what to do to keep young people on the farm. Fru Marie Michelet, of Norway, deplored the tendency of the modern girl to concentrate on having a good time and being unwilling to undertake the hard work done by mothers of the present generation. Mrs. E. E. Bent, of Zululand, South Africa, said that correspondence clubs which keep the young people on widely scattered farms in touch with one another have been very popular in her part of the world. Mrs. K. Vaithanathan, whose sari has lent color to the international conference, described the work of the street boys' clubs in Ceylon, run by the police department as they are in American cities.

A group discussing ways of collecting the history of their individual communities heard a suggestion from Ontario for a grandmothers' meeting at which all the grandmothers of the neighborhood should be allowed to reminisce. A Missouri delegate told the library group that the drought in her State created a great need for books because of increased leisure. The foreign delegates expressed special interest in the book truck libraries now in operation in many parts of the United States. Problems of international exchange of motion pictures, dangers of block-booking and the importance of public opinion in determining the quality of films were discussed by a motion picture group.

Farm Women Tackle World Problems

Wide World

4000 Women From 23 Nations Convene

World Peace Through Mutual Understanding Is One of the Major Aims of the Third Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World Meeting in Washington

Empire Women Find It's a Small World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 4

CITIZENS of the far-flung British Empire are being drawn closer together in the capital of the United States this week, through the third triennial conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World.

At one meeting, a delegate from Alberta happened to remark that the present King of England when at his Canadian ranch had ridden her husband's horse "Colonel." A woman in front of her turned around and exclaimed, "Isn't that a coincidence! When he was in South Africa, he rode my horse." A Londoner discovered a Canadian whose woman's institute had sent an exhibit to the Wembly Exposition that she especially admired.

The president of the Countrywomen, Mrs. Alfred Watt, is a Canadian from Vancouver Island. The secretary is Miss Elsie Zimmern, of London. Present at the meeting are over 100 British delegates from various parts of the Empire, including England, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, South Africa, Canada, Southern Rhodesia, and Kenya Colony.

German Book on Journalism Lists Mrs. Eddy and Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—At the end of 1935 Dr. Adolf Dresler's book "Woman in Journalism" was published by Knorr and Hirth Ltd., Munich.

It is by no means an easy task to discuss more closely the interesting and extremely extensive sphere of the journalistic activity of women, which is only treated in dispersed literature, but this task becomes the more difficult, as it is not restricted to Germany, but comprises also the other countries of Europe, even all continents. Dr. Adolf Dresler, lecturer at the Scientific-Journalistic Institute of the University of Munich, has the great merit of having solved this difficult but nevertheless attractive and responsive task. This book, written with a great diligence and skillfulness, has, without doubt, an importance extending far beyond the German frontiers. It makes us acquainted with many women-journalists of Germany, of the European continent, of England, America and Asia.

Ten leading German women journalists and 35 belonging to other countries are mentioned by name. The five women journalists of the United States mentioned are: Anna Nichols, Mabel Craft, Ida Hustet Harper, Sarah Margaret Fuller and Mary Baker Eddy. The book contains the portraits of the seven most important women journalists of the world, namely, three in Germany, and one each in England, France, Poland and North America. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is among them.

Discussing the Christian Science Leader's activity, the author states in the introduction that the Christian Science press founded by Mrs. Eddy in 1875, holds a special place in the journalism of the United States, and that the foundation of periodicals and of a daily paper—The Christian Science Monitor—by Mary Baker Eddy herself was of decisive importance for the spreading of Christian Science.

Dr. Dresler describes most clearly the activity of Mary Baker Eddy as an authoress, in newspapers and periodicals, as the founder and editor of the periodicals of the Christian Science movement, and of The Christian Science Monitor.

This interesting book, bearing witness to a profound study of universal literature, deserves to be widely read.

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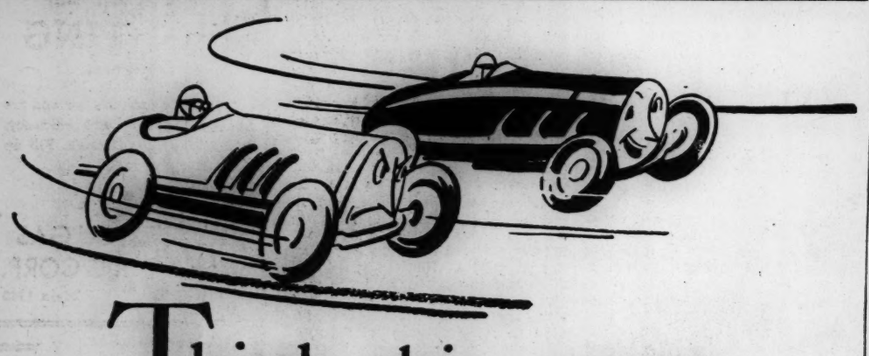

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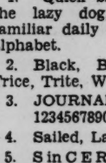
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2. Black, Brack, Brace, Trace, Trice, Trite, Write, White.
3. JOURNALIST 1234567890
4. Sailed, Ladies, Ideals.
5. SinCERE (Sincere)

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Alberta Faces New Difficulty As London Puts Ban on Bonds; Refunding Plan Saves Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., June 4—Regret that the London Stock Exchange had banned Alberta bonds from its activities was expressed Wednesday by Premier William Aberhart, on being informed that action had been taken to bar Alberta's bonds.

"I am sorry this action has been taken when we are trying to maintain the standard of our bonds," the Premier said. "They must know if they have convassed the situation, that our action makes the security of face value greater than the face value of bonds of any province that has not taken similar action.

He Wonders Why

"The action of the British Government in reducing interest on many securities, should have made them favorably disposed to our sincere desire to put the finances of this province on a sound basis.

"It is hoped that the London exchange is not acting on the advice of more exacting financiers who still are determined to maintain the interest rates at a higher level than the wages of services or the price of goods warrants."

In a statement issued Monday the Premier said the interest rate on Alberta bonds would be paid at 2.50 per cent as an average. Orders in council to this effect were passed by the Cabinet, effective from June 1.

Refunding Plan

The Social Credit Government plans the refunding at a lower interest rate of Alberta's $160,000,000 bonded indebtedness on the interest due dates which commence June 1, according to a recent statement of Charles Cockroft, the provincial treasurer.

When the present outstanding bonds are recalled they will be exchanged for the new bond issue similar to British consols and bearing the name "Alberta Government Perpetual Stock," with no date of maturity. This compulsory refunding, the Government states, means a saving of $3,000,000 annually to the provincial treasury.

It is expected the refunding will be completed within six month's time as the interest payments are made twice a year, the new certificates being given out in place of the present Alberta bonds and, at the same time, the new lower interest rate superseding the old interest rate.

These "perpetual bonds" bear no maturity date but carry the provision that should the Government so decide, it may redeem the bonds any time after 35 years.

Certificates for Wages

Plans of the Aberhart Cabinet to issue certificates in lieu of cash wages to workers on highway construction within the province are all complete and ready to set in operation, according to Lucien Maynard, new minister in charge of Social Credit plans.

Merchants are not compelled to accept the certificates, they cannot be forced to do so by law, but the minister pointed out that merchants and storekeepers who refuse to take the certificates are likely to lose considerable business. He referred to the case of a merchant at Vermilion, where W. A. Fallow, when mayor of the town, put into operation a certificate plan for paying for public works, and said: "This merchant refused to accept the post-dated checks under the Fallow scheme a few years ago. This merchant almost went bankrupt, and even after he started to take the checks never regained his former business."

Big Boom Predicted

Mr. Maynard said he expects the biggest boom Alberta has ever seen when once the Government's certificate plan gets under way. The certificates, he said, must be kept moving and the Government must not be forced to redeem too many of them at once.

Under the scheme every dollar of the amount issued in certificates by the Government will be collected again in 2 per cent tax stamps affixed to each certificate weekly for a period spread over a year.

Mr. Maynard estimates that 20,000 men will be put to work on Government projects through operation of the certificate plan. But he revealed that, although a man might earn, for example, $300 in a short time, he would not be paid this whole amount, even in certificates, at once, but would receive it over a period of several months.

By this system, the minister said, the workman would receive enough periodically to keep him off the relief rolls, and the Government would not be embarrassed by a flood of certificates being returned for cash all at one time.

Some wholesale houses in the province have promised to accept the certificates from merchants in payment of accounts. The Government would then redeem the certificates for cash from the wholesalers, who must send money outside of Alberta.

The stamp costing 2 per cent of the face value of the certificates must be affixed each week, whether or not that certificate has changed hands in any transaction since the last stamp was affixed.

The minister stated the certificates will be issued in $1, $2 and $5 denominations and that the designs for these mediums of exchange have been presented to the Cabinet and printing prices are being studied.

Negus Says He Fled to Save Ethiopia From War Atrocities

By the Associated Press

London, June 4

IN A bitter denunciation of Italy's war methods, Haile Selassie said today he abandoned Ethiopia to prevent the complete annihilation of his people.

His statement was made at a press conference in the Ethiopian Legation. The deposed Emperor came to London in exile yesterday. He wore a serious expression as he faced his questioners.

The Negus said that when he fled from Ethiopia the fields and the streets of villages were covered with bodies of aged persons, women and children, "massacred behind the lines by the pitiless airplanes of the enemy."

"Our subjects," he said, "were poisoned and burned. They were decimated by gases against which they had absolutely no means of protection.

"In the face of such horrors, we had to choose—either allowing the complete annihilation of our people or the termination of their sufferings.

"I come in person to appeal to the sentiment of justice of all peoples. The Covenant of the League of Nations cannot in silence and indifference be destroyed without subjecting humanity to the triumph of a rule of force over right."

New Sanctions Delay Planned by League

(Continued from Page 1)

war is naturally beginning to slacken and the fairly prosperous condition of the industrial population during the past months can hardly be maintained as the war boom lifts.

Altogether the outlook is presumably giving the conqueror of Ethiopia some very anxious moments.

Recent "Gestures"

It is evident that Italy is anxiously insistent on immediate measures. Hence the preliminaries of general mobilization which have somewhat dramatically been taken in the peninsula, renewed negotiations with Gemany, the contradictory hint of the restoration of Hapsburgs in Austria which would according to the Little Entente at once provoke war and finally Italy's extension of the system of abstention into the work of international institutions and conferences for the settlement of Europe.

Dr. Walter A. Riddell of Canada who first proposed the embargo on oil and other key products in the League was by a curious coincidence called on to open the Labor Conference proceedings pending the election of its president. The name put forward in the conference is that of C. V. Bramsnaes, former Finance Minister of Denmark.

Already Voted in Principle

The 40-hour week without decrease in pay, which is thus brought again into prominence, was voted "in principle" last year. But its application to various industries is now being dealt with in detail. Already it has been accepted for the glass bottle and sheet glass business. Now it is hoped to include public works building, civil engineering, iron and steel trades, coal mining and the textile industries.

Meantime, however, the movement for fewer hours of labor has widely spread and demands in many branches are being made by workers, notably in France, where strikes with the occupation of factories, give practical shape to the more theoretical discussions of the International Labor Organization.

Bar Sets Up Special Customs Law Committee

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar Association, announced the association has created a special committee on customs law.

The inauguration of the new committee, Mr. Ransom said, is part of the association's program to bring into its ranks all lawyers engaged in any branch of the law profession.

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A Man in the News

Léon Blum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — France's new Socialist Premier, Léon Blum, is the very antithesis of the popular notion of a "red" leader. Always quietly and most correctly dressed, soft-spoken and fine-featured, he is so far from the usual conception of a revolutionary that even his colleagues often allude to him as a "socialiste-en-smoking"—a Socialist in dinner jacket!

This easy elegance and cultured appearance have given rise in France to all sorts of wild rumors: "Blum is a millionaire;" "He owns all the buildings in a prosperous Paris street;" "He has a magnificent villa on the Riviéra;" "He has a unique collection of old silver worth millions."

Moderate-Conservative

These stories, often denied and apparently unfounded, with the possible exception of the antique silver collection, crop up frequently in an effort to discredit M. Blum's sincerity as a Socialist. At most, they may be taken as indications that Léon Blum's Socialism is of the moderate—one might almost say conservative—kind.

A native of Paris, and of Jewish race, Léon Blum (Blum pronounced "bloom") was educated at the Ecole Normale—one of the highest French centers of learning. At 17, he was already an ardent Socialist, founding with some fellow-students, the group of "Socialist Unity." He devoted his energies to the unification of the various French Marxist organizations into a single party. With Jean Jaurès, father of French Socialism, he established L'Humanité, now the Parisian organ of the Communist Party.

When party unity had been achieved, early in the 1900's, M. Blum withdrew from active politics to his preferred field of literary criticism. He was dramatic critic for several important papers, including Comoedia, and published several successful works of criticisms including "At the Theater," "On Reading," "Critical Reflections," "On Marriage."

Heads Party Since 1919

In 1914 he returned to public life, when the Socialists agreed to join the wartime Government of "Sacred Union." In 1919 he was elected Deputy and became president of the Socialist Party.

Despite the fact that his voice lacks the volume of an Herriot, Léon Blum is acknowledged to be one of the best orators in Parliament. He is certainly one of the few who can always command the interest and attention of the French Chamber, even its more unruly moments. No one has ever challenged his brilliance as a party leader. In fact the only criticism on that score is that "Blum is too intelligent"—meaning that he is out of contact with the laboring masses he represents and defends. His intellectual keenness sometimes leads, in his speeches or newspaper articles, to a tendency toward hair-splitting analyses which are rhetorically interesting but which leave the larger issues untouched.

Marxist Doctrinaire

In international affairs, M. Blum is naturally swayed by his Marxist doctrines. He is antifascist—yet has not been particularly ardent in supporting sanctions against Italy. He is favorable to the Franco-Soviet pact—yet well aware that the French peasant and laborer would resist being taken from their fields and factories to go to the aid of Moscow. He is opposed to National Socialist Germany—yet open to the idea of an eventual rapprochement between Republican France and some more democratic German regime. His principal point of foreign policy has always been ceaseless support for the ideal of general, world-wide disarmament, modified somewhat today into advocacy of a European pact for the limitation of armaments ,to be followed eventually by progressive and controlled reduction of armaments.

Internal Tension High in France As Socialists Win First Premier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—As the curtain rises on the opening of France's "Front Populaire" parliament, the whole nation is asking whether the drama enacted in the Chamber of Deputies is the first scene of a new and better political era or the last act of the French Republican régime.

With the international situation still tense in Europe and Labor tension mounting toward a new high in France, the Chamber is meeting at a moment when the fate of the franc, the French parliamentary democracy and perhaps of peace itself are admittedly at stake. Like the United States in March, 1933, France today is on the verge of a New Deal. It is anxiously aware of facing a fresh experiment, under a Parliament in which for the first time in French history, Socialists constitute the largest single party and Communists are a formidable force seven times as strong as in the previous Chamber of Deputies.

Working Majority

The "Front Populaire" or Popular Front of Communists, Socialists and Radicals, possesses a solid majority of approximately 380 seats out of a total of 618. Even allowing for the defection of thirty or forty of the more conservative Radical deputies, this should leave the three Left parties with an effective working majority.

Is this Leftist trio a really revolutionary bloc?

Has the Popular Front Government, headed by the Socialist leader Léon Blum, revolutionary, social and economic aims?

If so, will this parliamentary majority permit him to put them into effect?

And will the nationalistic "Fascist leagues" of the Right, like Col. François de la Rocque's "Croix de Feu," (Fiery Cross) submit to these aims—which include specifically dissolution of all such "private armies"?

What will be the new Government's attitude toward foreign affairs, and toward devaluation of the franc?

Colorful Ceremony

These are the questions on everyone's lips in the public galleries and in the corridors of the Palais Bourbon—the old XVIIIth century palace where the Chamber meets—as the session begins with its traditionally colorful ceremony.

Trumpet blasts ring out through the marble pillared halls announcing the entry of the President of the Chamber. The almost legendary Chamber Guard in colorful uniforms of an earlier period, present arms importantly as the frock-coated and tall-hatted President walks through the corridors, his civilian garb and unmilitary aspect contrasting sharply with the gaunt gray face and the ramrod bearing of the Captain of the Guard who procedes him. At the door of the amphitheater itself, the Captain stops abruptly, clicks his heels and very solemnly makes the ceremonious little bow to "Monsieur le Présidents," which effectively symbolizes the superiority of Civil Authority over Military Power in France.

Once inside the semicircular Chamber, the President mounts the dozen steps to his elevated chair, where hangs his gavel, sharply rings his big bell loudly, and France's new Parliament is under way.

Program-Only Gauge

The only answer available so far to the question of the new Government's aims is found in the program of the Popular Front. Representatives of the three parties comprising the present parliamentary majority—Radicals, Socialists and Communists—met before the elections and outlined a number of "minimum measures" upon which they were agreed.

This minimum program begins by demanding general amnesty for all political prisoners—notably for the numerous conscientious objectors now in prison. It also asks clemency for Communist agitators imprisoned for seditious activities in the army.

Effective disarmament and dissolution of all the "Fascist leagues" or other paramilitary formations is the second point in the program. This seems primarily Colonel de la Rocque's Fiery Cross organization, which recently staged a parade in Paris of nearly 40,000 well-disciplined, regimented troops, and which claims to have 1,000,000 members throughout France.

Attack on Blum

Combined with this insistance on immediate dissolution of the "leagues"—a potential point of serious friction—is an appeal for the enforcement of legal measures in cases of provocation to murder. The recent conviction and sentencing to eight months imprisonment of Charles Maurras, editor of the royalist L'Action Française is an example of what is intended under this heading. M. Maurras had referred to Léon Blum as a "fitting subject for the kitchen knives of France." He did not deny threatening M. Blum and other leaders of the Left with assassination if they should force France into war through their support of sanctions.

Cleaning up public life through establishing the incompatibility of certain professions with membership in Parliament is a third point in the Popular Front program. This is a reference to politico-financial scandals such as the Stavisky affair in which several former ministers were allegedly involved.

Economic Questions

Nationalization of the Bank of France and of war industries, reorganization of credit and of the banking profession, are the most important economic points in the program. It is these measures that have tended to arouse uncertainty among the investing public and start a grave flight from the franc. The Popular Front Government is committed to defend the franc and the gold standard. But how long it will be able to do so with the French Treasury in its present precarious situation is admittedly a question.

Other important items on the joint program of the Popular Front include:

Reform of the press by adoption of legislative measures permitting the effective repression of libel and blackmail and ensuring normal means of existence to newspapers, and obliging them to publish the origin of their resources, putting an end to private monopolies of commercial publicity and finally preventing the constitution of newspaper trusts.

The organization of state radiocasts in order to ensure the exactitude of information broadcast and the equality of all political organizations before the microphone.

The enforcement of and respect for syndicated law for all; respect for the right of women to work.

School Reforms

School and the liberty of conscience: assure the existence of public schools not only by voting the necessary credits but by reforms such as raising the school-leaving age to 14 years, and the putting into practice, in secondary schools, of an indispensable selection as the complement to gratuity. Guarantee to all, both masters and pupils, of full liberty of conscience, by respecting scholastic neutrality, laicity and civic rights of the teaching body.

Economic measures: Restoration of buying power which has been reduced or destroyed because of the crisis; reduction of the working week without reduction of salaries; employment of youth by means of a system of adequate pensions for the aged; rapid execution of a project of urban and rural public works which will associate state, collective and rural credits.

Farm relief: Revalorization of the produce of the land combined with a fight against specialization and the high cost of living in order to reduce the difference between wholesale and retail prices. In order to abolish the tithe taken by the speculators from producers and consumers: the creation of a national interprofessional cereal office. Help for agricultural cooperatives, delivery of fertilizer at cost price by the control and tariffication of the sale of superphosphates and other fertilizers, development of agricultural credit and reduction of farm leases.

PWA Controversy Brings Slander Suit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—The feud between George U. Harvey, president of the Borough of Queens, and Victor F. Ridder, Public Works Administrator for New York City, over the quality of street paving done by relief workers in Mr. Harvey's jurisdiction blossomed into a slander suit for $250,000 with the federal official as defendant today.

An assertion by Mr. Harvey that improvements made by the Works Progress Administration were so defective that they constituted a "disgrace" to the city precipitated the dispute, in which Mr. Ridder made a counterattack by stopping WPA projects in Queens and arranging for the transfer of relief workers to other boroughs.

Borough President Harvey filed the complaint against Mr. Ridder in the county clerk's office in Jamaica, charging that the latter had spoken "maliciously and falsely" about him at a press conference here Monday.

When informed of the court action, Mr. Ridder smiled, but would make no formal statement.

Meanwhile the transfer program designed to take 13,100 employees of the Works Progress Administration in Queens to other sections of New York City continued. Four thousand workers were removed on Tuesday and yesterday 6000 others were sent from there to various boroughs.

Public indignation over the dispute was reported by the Automobile Club of New York in a letter to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia which described the Harvey-Ridder feud as threatening "to cause suspension and possible abandonment of urgently needed construction work on the notoriously dangerous Queens highways."

262 Midshipmen Receive Diplomas

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4 (AP)—Two hundred and sixty-two midshipmen received their diplomas and degree of Bachelor of Science from the Naval Academy today as parents and friends applauded and undergraduates cheered.

After leaving the exercises held in the huge blue and gold decorated armory, 216 of the graduates went to Bancroft Hall where they were sworn in as ensigns in the line of the navy. Twenty-five became second lieutenants in Marine Corps.

Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, and Acting Secretary of the Navy, presented the diplomas. He cautioned the graduates to "ponder well the matter of character." He declared it was "the spark that quickens human life; the driving force behind all human action."

Air Technical Meeting

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Announcement was made here that the first technical meeting on production problems ever held by the aircraft industry will take place next October in Los Angeles, Calif., under the sponsorship of the Society of Automotive Engineers. Carleton E. Stryker, chief engineer, Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics, Glendale, Calif., has been appointed chairman of the three-day meeting.

Radio Propaganda Threat to Nation, Publishers Warned

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—A warning that short-wave radio holds a possible threat to the American Government and a call to newspapers to "assume the burden of battle" were voiced before the Inland Daily Press Association yesterday by E. H. Harris, publisher of the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium-Item.

Mr. Harris, chairman of the association's wire services-radio committee, said: "The Constitution, if interpreted loosely, offers to foreign nations an invitation to send their propaganda into this country, and the radio provides the medium.

"If our form of government is to escape the fire of dictatorship . . . the newspapers of America must assume the burden of battle because they are organized as free agencies to gather the news and to preserve democracy."

He said it was a matter for serious thought that foreign governments were "taking advantage of our theory of free speech to divide sentiment in this country."

Mr. Harris called upon the press "to see to it that the people of this country understand the difference between pure news and proganda news developed for a particular purpose."

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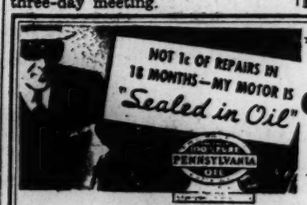

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Swing to Neutrality Gaining in Americas

Do the People Want War?
Second of Six Articles

United States and South America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The American people are becoming daily more conscious of the threat of overseas war, daily more anxious to remain at peace

But that they are yet prepared to take any positive steps in trying to prevent the overseas war from breaking out is still undemonstrated To the contrary, they still seem to adhere to the thesis that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are both wide and deep

Though airplanes, dirigibles, and superliners span the seas with regularly increasing speed, though new methods of warfare are constantly being developed, the generality of opinion in the United States still puts its trust in physical isolation.

Horizon Seems Illimitable

It is not hard to understand this emotional illusion. When you stand, for instance, on the high plains of western Kansas, the physical horizon seems illimitable. You are aware of half a continent and a mountain range between yourself and the nearest ocean, and the water itself then extends for thousands of miles before it laps the territory of a potential enemy. It seems a long way from the danger zones.

It seems a long way from Europe, where even in England they are talking of distributing 30,000,000 gas masks, clearing the litter out of attics and building bomb-proof shelters in cellars, to protect in puny fashion against the devastation of air raids.

War's Effects in West

But when it doesn't rain, and the winds blow, and the dust storms gather, you feel the need of a gas mask in western Kansas, and you begin to realize that but for the last European war, this dust storm might not have come. Extra, and now unneeded, acres of buffalo grass and virgin turf might never have been split by the plow, to spill their soil fertility out to the mercy of the ravaging winds.

But for $2 war-time wheat, the Great American Desert might not now be advancing into the plains, creeping eastward with the threat that unless men act quickly and decisively, they may see a Sahara where once was the natural range, and the un-natural wheat fields.

Reminders in Industries

In the East, and the industrial Central West, you find other reminders that Europe and Asia are not so far away. You can find gaunt derelict textile mills beside the tumbling rivers of Maine or New Hampshire, grimy, broken-windowed machine shops in Michigan or Illinois, and they mutely tell you that—in part at least—their abandonment was due to war-time expansion, artificial continuance, and ultimate collapse.

You will find men, and women, too, who could tell you—though they do not like to do so—that European war still reaches into their lives with a disruptive influence. Most of them bear few outward scars of the war, but many have been changed for all that.

To their generation came a disruption, an economic and social unsettlement, and some of them—today they may be on relief, grumbling against an inexorable fate—have been made misfits in society solely because of the war. The veterans' hospitals, generally in out-of-the-way, unobtrusive places, contain even more tragic reminders that war cannot be confined to one remote continent, but spreads to all.

Hope to Ride It Out

Despite these and many more reminders, the American people today seem to be prepared to apply no other remedy for war than to batten down the storm hatches and ride it out, only hoping that their ship can keep out of action itself, will not drift into the devastating firing line between the two fleets.

There are many conflicts of counsel as to methods of keeping out of war. One group, perhaps the largest, says: "Mind our own business. Stay at home. Have nothing to do with European politics. Build a strong army and navy t defend ourselves. It's a troubled world, and we must keep our powder dry."

But even these isolationists are prone to admit that "perhaps we will be dragged into war, after all." Some say: "We'll fight if they attack our interests." When these "interests" or "rights" are interpreted to be the power of outfitting the fighting nations with the means of destruction, then the likelihood of involvement seems all too certain.

Interpretations of Neutrality

The desire to keep out of war has been demonstrated actively for a year and a half now, ever since the neutrality question sprang into the news. For neutrality literally means to keep out of war. It has been shown that the American people zealously want real neutrality, but that there are different interpretations of the term.

There is collectivist neutrality—really the recognition that there is no more neutrality if all powers adhere to the Pact of Paris and take a stand, moral at least, against a breaker of the peace. This school of thought, defined by Henry L. Stimson, the latest Republican Secretary of State, would have the United States confer with other powers when war is threatened, presumably to apply some type of sanctions against a declared aggressor.

Demand Full "Rights"

At the opposite extreme is the "neutral rights" school. This group would have no traffic with other powers, would build up a huge American army and navy to defend the "right" to trade with warring powers, to keep the American flag on the high seas, and American munitions salesmen wherever they choose to go.

This school of thought is stoutly proclaimed by Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, and Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale University, who was recently invited by the Republican National Committee to draft a foreign policy for the party. Some Democrats are of this school, too; Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, whose constituency includes powerful cotton and oil interests—both heavy war-time exporters—seemed to defend war trade in Senate debates last winter.

The Middle Group

In between these groups probably stand the vast majority of the American people. In general, they are prepared to make sacrifices to perpetuate their neutrality, but do not wish to lie prone and sacrifice everything. They believe in neutral "rights," consisting chiefly in trade with other neutrals, and they would recognize neutral "duties," largely meaning that they do not wish trade in munitions or commodities, or war financing to involve the nation in hostilities.

This middle group would extend a degree of co-operation to European powers anxious to prevent war, but it would be a limited and "uninvolving" degree. The Roosevelt Administration, without serious protest from the people, regularly consults with leading League powers, and is particularly close to Great Britain. But little of all this gets into the papers.

Summary of Opinion

American opinion toward the transcendent issues of peace and war may therefore be summarized thus:

1 A profound sentiment against war

2 Majority willingness to accept the thesis that big American armaments are necessary defense against war

3 Majority unwillingness to make any commitments in the prevention of war by way of security pacts, joint guarantees, and the like, on the theory that it is best to keep "hands-off Europe"

4 A strange emotional mixture in regard to Japan, leading to vicious fatalism on the part of some that "we will have to fight Japan some day," but a fairly general recognition by most of the people that such a war would be both tragic and futile

The Versailles Settlements

5. A fairly general conviction that the Versailles settlements were unfair, recognizing that Germany's unilateral revisions have been inevitable. The people might be willing to share in a general revisionary conference of the governments, if properly prepared and presented.

6. An unawareness—but coupled with growing uncertainty—that the United States as a creditor power must accept more and more imports if it is to keep its debts valid or retain export trade.

7. A widespread condemnation of the recent Italian aggression, which springs from a general distaste for dictatorships.

Time Ripe for Leadership

It is certainly true, in conclusion, that the American people are sorely disturbed when they read of the 30,000,000 gas masks in Great Britain. They are thrown into indecision. It is a moment ripe for leadership.

More and more the horrible consequences of another war are realized, with the fear that the United States might inevitably and ultimately be involved, despite frantic efforts to stay out—or as a result of a last-minute intervention to prevent Great Britain and its Commonwealth from going under.

Realization grows that the nation, like the world, is drifting. Statesmanship has not yet turned the helm decisively toward constructive policy.

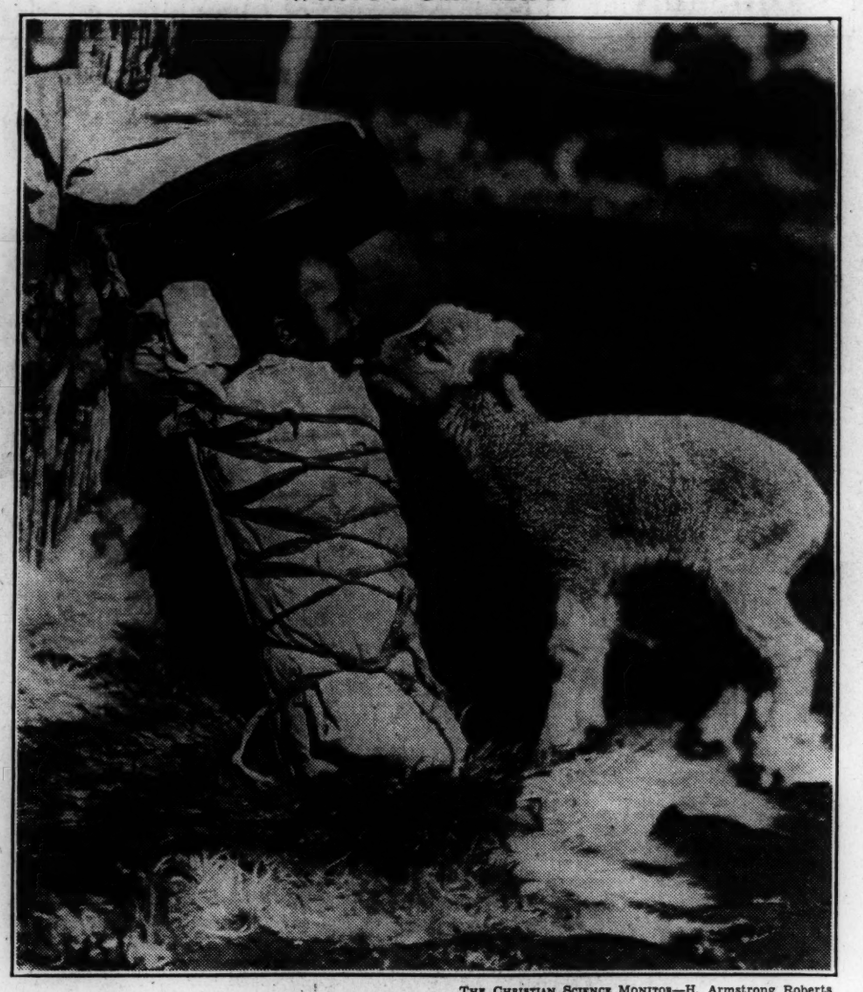
American Peace Conference

There is a policy in birth, however. The Inter-American Peace Conference, now postponed until after the November elections so that the American delegation may speak with authority from the people, is planned as a forum to build up a neutrality bloc in the western hemisphere.

President Roosevelt intends to visit Canada. Consequences may follow, linking American nations anxious to stay out of war, with an equally troubled, equally determined member of the British Commonwealth.

But the policy has yet to be made concrete. It is the duty of statesmanship to see that it shall not come too late. For, however little the American people may realize where a policy of drift will lead them, there can be no mistaking the penalty they would wreak on their leaders after disillusionment.

Where's Our Ma's?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. Armstrong Roberts

They're Getting Their Heads Together

The Papoose and the Lamb Appear to Have Something of General Interest to Discuss. Perhaps the Camera Man Had Something to Do With It.

There is always a general appeal to anything just starting out on the long road to maturity. Whether it's a papoose, a lamb, puppy or a kitten, one instinctively wants to fondle it. Call a man a rascal and he resents it. But what adoration goes with a chuckle of the chin of a baby: "You sweet little rascal."

Peace Vigorously Backed By South Americans Under Ideals of Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

South Americans not only want peace—which is another way of saying they do not want war—but they insist on having it. It may be retorted that insistence is not enough. The reply to this is that the people, especially the laboring classes, are working for the peace they demand.

The South American "peace at all costs" attitude, conspicuous for many years, has been doubly re-enforced since the bitter experience of the Gran Chaco. The conviction that the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay is the last to be recorded in the New World springs from a popular determination, manifested through and sometimes above political governors, that violence shall no longer have a hand in shaping history.

Paradoxical as it may sound, the forces of pacifism have become militant, and it is seriously to be doubted whether any government south of Panama, not excepting those which have a definitely military bias, would survive the onslaught of a public opinion aroused by any suggestion of bellicose policy.

Bolivarian Ideal Followed

Military government in South America is not as awesome as it sounds. When Col. Rafael Franco and his fellow war veterans took charge of Paraguay, their first appeal was for peace; when Col. Jose David Toro more recently assumed power in Bolivia, he and his military comrades took the same line.

Why is South America essentially pacifist? Mainly because, despite the existence of a dozen different states, there is almost complete racial unity. There are no sharply demarked boundaries of nationality, accentuated by historical divergences, as exist in Europe.

There are influential blocs of foreign population, such as the Germans in Chile and Brazil and the Italians in Argentina, but these sprang into existence through the attractions of South America's exiled geography and economic opportunities, so that the process of political assimilation is especially rapid.

The bulk of South Americans are actuated in their daily life and thought by the Bolivarian ideals of unity and peace. Physically, the continental ideal of unity may never be attained; spiritually, it has been attained on the corner stone of peace.

Workers Demand Peace

The workers are united against war because at the present time far-reaching schemes of social regeneration have begun throughout South America and their operation would be prejudiced by international conflict.

Collectively, South Americans are willing to continue their work for peace—American and universal. Whatever is the ultimate attitude toward the League of Nations the continent is committed to the collective principle of peace maintenance. Youth is at the prow, and South American youth is pertinacious in a cause that it has made peculiarly its own. Journalists and schoolteachers are encouraging this movement of youth.

Credit also redounds to the Pan American Union. Years of spadework are being rewarded. It is the Pan American attitude that has urged into existence innumerable "pro-paz" associations, especially among women and workers.

In such surroundings the proposal for an Inter-American Peace Conference found fertile soil and the promise of a rich harvest of understanding among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Articles in this series are appearing three times a week.

Mexican Labor Splits As Miners Refuse To Aid General Strike

MEXICO, D. F., June 4 (AP)—The powerful Miners' Syndicate, Mexico's strongest single industrial union, split yesterday with the Confederation of Workers of Mexico over two projected general strikes.

The miners refused to join in two 30-minute general strikes called for June 18 to protest the Government's action in outlawing the recent Mexican national railways strike.

The proposed walkouts, said Agustin Guzman, secretary general of the Miners' Syndicate, would threaten "needlessly" national prosperity and the "peace of the nation without benefiting in any way the working classes."

Señor Guzman declared his organization would remain outside the confederation until the central group shows "sufficient responsibility to direct the destinies of the Mexican proletariat."

The proposed 30-minute strikes were approved by a majority of 165 delegates representing 67 unions attending a confederation convention Tuesday. They would take place just one month after 48,000 national railway workers left their jobs to demand higher wages.

The Government told the railroad employees their strike was unjustified and illegal and gave them 24 hours to return to work. The employees accepted the Government's ultimatum.

Other charges Señor Guzman made against the confederation included "absolute irresponsibility," "doctrinal changes," "political suspensions of work," and "poor handling of strikes."

He also attacked what he described as confederation efforts to incorporate members of the miners' syndicate into regional and state federations.

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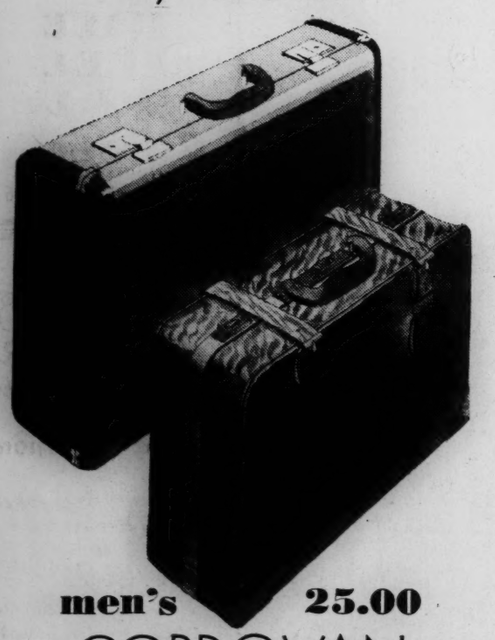
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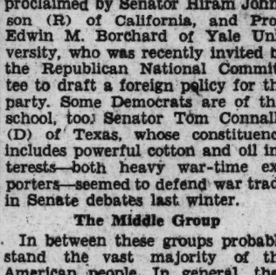
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Chilean Labor Relations With League Are on Edge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Precipitate action by labor representatives on the governing body of the International Labor Office has caused an unfortunate misunderstanding between that organization and the Chilean Government, stimulating an aggressive attitude by the hitherto dormant opposition in this and other South American countries to continental association with Geneva institutions.

When time has yielded a detailed and dispassionate examination of the issue in place of the brevity and flurry of "spot news" dispatches and diplomatic cables, it will probably be found that the differences arise from genuine misunderstanding and are susceptible of an easy and courteous explanation.

The Solis Case

The facts are simple in what is known as the "Solis case." During the recent American regional labor conference, held in Santiago under the auspices of the international organization, Luis Solis, a prominent Radical in the Chilean workers' delegation, emerged as an opponent of the proposed Pan American Labor Union, preferring, he said, the guarantees of a world institution as established. He did not disguise the fears of continental workers that they would be more susceptible of "capitalistic exploitation" under a regional organization. Incidentally, he attacked his own Government for not ratifying or operating some of the Geneva conventions. His speech caused a sensation and provoked general labor sympathy.

One month afterwards, when the conference was over but before its echoes had died down, there were widespread strikes of a subversive character throughout Chile. The Alessandri Government declared a "state of siege" under which it is empowered to arrest and "relegate" citizens without the normal legal process. Señor Solis was one of the first to be arrested—though one of many hundreds—and, according to official declarations, he was linked with an international conspiracy to defeat the constituted government.

Communism Charged

Evidence was given by Uruguayan Deputy Angel Maria Cusano charging that the strike plot was hatched by "Communist delegates," Solis among them, during the Santiago labor conference. El Debate of Montevideo published letters which purported to show that Moscow funds had been dispatched to Chile to foment agitation. The Chilean as well as other South American governments accepted this statement.

Geneva complications surged when a news agency carried the bald statement that Luis Solis, Chilean workers' representative at the conference, had been jailed in connection with the Communist conspiracy. Workers' representatives on the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, and perhaps other executive members as well, immediately interpreted this as retaliation for and punishment of the attitude assumed by the Chilean during the Santiago gathering. Evert Kupers and Leon Jouhaux, Netherlands and French workers' representatives, respectively, voiced a protest, with which the whole international labor representation was identified. Harold B. Butler, Director of the Office, was asked to institute an investigation.

It was alleged, and in the absence of details there was ground for the allegation, that Solis had suffered because he spoke freely in Santiago and had attacked his own Government. Kupers was in the forefront with his protests. He refused to entertain the Chilean explanation that Solis was mixed up with a Communist or subversive conspiracy against the state and imputed that anything or anyone was automatically qualified as Communist if in opposition to South American governments. If the Netherlands representative was reported correctly, this was an unfortunate accusation to make, as only a short time previously another country, Argentina, had been compelled to register a protest against similar disparaging remarks regarding the New World, though these emanated from a different source. In the present instance Director Butler was represented as preferring to await the Chilean official version.

Foreign Minister Miguel Cruchaga, aware of injured national feelings, felt compelled to administer a rebuke to the Geneva organization. He wrote a crisp note to the effect that "Solis was arrested and held at the disposition of the courts of justice for reasons of domestic public order which have absolutely no relation with the American regional labor parley." He added: "I totally refuse the right of any member of the Geneva executive to doubt Chilean official reports, as I also deny the right of the International Labor Office to solicit information or express opinions on acts of the Chilean Government which are its own exclusive concern."

Minister Congratulated

Apart from the mouthpieces of the Left, many of whose editors and leaders have been "relegated," Cruchaga was congratulated by the whole of the national press on his vigorous support of the nation's sovereign rights. Unfortunately, he fanned into flames once more an influential campaign for severing Chilean links with Geneva. Even El Mercurio predicted an early withdrawal if there was a continuation of Geneva debates affecting the internal affairs of nations who are 'voluntary members of international organizations." El Mercurio hitherto has been very sympathetic to Chilean and South American association with Geneva policy. It was 'amazed at this intervention." Other newspapers, notably El Imparcial, wished to take advantage of the negotiations for President Roosevelt's American conference to withdraw completely from Geneva.

In government circles disappointment was expressed because Director Butler had not immediately ruled the question raised by the labor elements as being out of order. In the belief, however, that there had been a genuine misunderstanding Garcia Oldini, the Geneva delegate, was instructed to explain the ramifications of the communist conspiracy and the true reasons for the arrest of Solis, though the Government reiterated that it felt no obligation to give an account of its internal policy.

Rich in Memories of Many Literary Lights

The Old Manse at Concord, Mass. By a Staff Artist

A New England Album—II

The Old Manse was built by the Rev. William Emerson in 1769 for his young bride. Besides being an eye witness to the curtain raiser of the American War of Independence, it later played an important role in Concord's rise as a center of learning and literature, peopled by Henry Thoreau, Bronson Alcott, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne and others. Hawthorne described it as follows in his journal of 1842:

"I wish I could give a description of our house; for it really has a character of its own—which is more than can be said of most edifices in these days. It is two stories high, with a third story of attic chambers in the gable-roof . . . The front door of the hall looks up the stately avenue, which I have already mentioned; and the opposite door opens into the orchard, through which a path descends to the river-side. . . .

"In the rear of the house is the little room which I call my study, and which, in its day, has witnessed the intellectual labors of better students than myself . . . It has three windows, two of which are shaded by a large and beautiful willow tree, which sweeps against the overhanging eaves; on this side, we have a view into the orchard, and, beyond, a glimpse of the river. The other window is the one from which Mr. Emerson, the predecessor of Dr. Ripley, beheld the first fight of the Revolution. . . .

"Notwithstanding all we have done to modernize the old house, we seem scarcely to have disturbed its air of antiquity . . . Externally, the house presents the same appearance as in the Doctor's day. It had once a coat of white paint; but the storms and sunshine of many years have almost obliterated it, and produced a sober greyish hue, which entirely suits the antique form of the structure. To re-paint its venerable face would be a real sacrilege; it would look like old Doctor Ripley in a brown wig."

Vacation With Pay Plan Inaugurated At Packard Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 4 — Hourly rate employees of the Packard Motor Car Company will receive one week's vacation with pay, according to an announcement yesterday from Alvan Macauley, president of the company. This is believed to be the first instance of an automobile company granting vacations with pay to this type of worker.

In making the announcement, Mr. Macauley told of other new labor policies adopted by Packard. These include the granting of "separation" pay to hourly-rate employees removed from the payroll because of lack of work or a reduction in the force, and of retirement pay for the same groups. This provides for the payment of vacation credits accumulated up to the time of the lay-off.

More than 7000 employees who have been in the company's service for a year or more prior to June 1 will benefit by the vacation-with-pay plan. For each full month of continuous service during the year each worker will receive one half day's vacation, or a total of 48 work hours, or one week's holiday.

Packard's attitude towards its employees was shown clearly in a letter from Mr. Macauley to The Christian Science Monitor in December of last year, in which he said that it has always been "one of our greatest pleasures that we have been able easily to maintain happy relations with our employees." He further said that it was Packard's policy to treat the employees as "we would like them to treat us. And the policy has worked splendidly. I am very proud of their attitude."

French Industry Halts As Sarraut Resigns

(Continued from Page 1)

dustries are continuing intensely under government supervision, in an attempt to frame a satisfactory collective bargaining contract, which could then be extended to other trades.

So far, however, the negotiations are progressing slowly and complete agreement is not yet in sight.

Simultaneously with the resignation of the French Cabinet and the rapid spread of the strike movement, there is apprehension here today as to the fate of France's currency.

Gold shipments to New York and London, which had almost ceased, have now begun again at a faster pace.

The pound has risen on the Paris exchanges to the highest point for many months and the dollar remains fixed at its gold export figure.

Rist Urges Devaluation

In financial circles great importance is attached to the statement published today in the Petit Parisien by Charles Rist, honorary sub-governor of the Bank of France. He contends that devaluation of the franc is now inevitable and urges that this should be done immediately.

One cause of France's economic ills, he says, is in the disparity between the franc on the one hand and the pound and dollar on the other. Estimating this disparity at at least 20 per cent, he recommends that France go off the gold standard now before the present credit inflation gets out of hand, and attach the franc to the pound at the lower level, "while waiting for the eventual return of both to gold."

M. Rist's prestige in financial circles in France as well as abroad is so great that this statement has had a tremendous effect. Present authorities and financial experts of the future Government are conferring almost constantly now in an effort to frame a firm policy of some sort before the incipient panic becomes general.

Bust of Ambrose Unveiled at Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—A bust of John Wolfe Ambrose, New York civic leader in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and for whom Ambrose Channel at the entrance to the port of New York was named, was unveiled at Battery Park yesterday. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Park Commissioner Robert Moses, the Rev. Dr. Ralph Sockman, George A. Voss and Edgar A. Martin spoke, praising Mr. Ambrose for his work in behalf of municipal reform and development of the city and port of New York.

Mr. Ambrose came to the United States with his parents, Irish immigrants, in 1838 and at an early age began to earn his own living. He prepared himself for college and was educated later at New York and Princeton universities. While he studied for the ministry, he decided to enter business and engaged in construction work. He built the Second Avenue and the Sixth Avenue Elevated railroads from 72nd Street to 158th street, laid the first pneumatic tubes for the Western Union Telegraph Company and constructed many up-town streets. He became interested in the development of Brooklyn waterfront properties in 1880 and did large street construction work there. Mr. Ambrose did more perhaps than any other individual of his time to deepen the approaches to the port of New York, upper New York Bay and the Hudson and East Rivers.

Union Head Asks Peace In Federation Dispute

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—John Brophy, chairman of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, said yesterday the million members of the nine unions which favor industrial unionism were opposed to disrupting the labor movement and were eager to carry out their program within the American Federation of Labor.

The craft unionists who are threatening to oust the industrial unionists from the federation, he said, "should not stand in the way of progress."

Craftsmen, Mr. Brophy declared, need the help of the millions whom the industrial unionists propose to organize.

Help Break Stranglehold Of Politics on Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 4—Women who have seen their monthly dividend checks dwindle without understanding why are listening intently here while experts from the world of finance give them a two-day course in practical economics. Their talks are part of the first Finance Congress of Women, held June 3 and 4 under auspices of a year-old organization, Women Investors in America Inc.

The manufacturers, bankers and economists who accepted invitations to speak to this feminine audience recognized that in the large group of women represented here—bondholders and stockholders in the large corporations—they have allies in their efforts to prevent the enactment of legislation which they deem injurious to business. Women make up 48 per cent of the stockholders in the large corporations, the conference was told, and these women are citizens with votes, capable of exerting political influence.

Defense of Capitalism

Speakers wasted no words in flattering their listeners, but plunged into serious economic discussions, bent on bringing to these women from 25 states a realization of the part they might play in the defense of what the founder of their organization, Miss Cathrine Curtis, frankly called capitalism.

An appeal to women to use their political power to check a trend toward government in business was made by S. Wells Utley, president of the Detroit Steel Casting Company and vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Thwarted by Politics

"Do you think," he demanded, "that it is to your best interest that your business, the business upon which your very livelihood depends, shall continue to be under the direction and control of men who have been trained by long years of arduous work to handle its delicate mechanism or do you think your interest will be best protected by turning the management of your properties over to the politicians, men who have not only had no training or experience in industrial affairs, but who have not even had training in political affairs?

"This question must be answered. Industry today is controlled, and its efforts thwarted, not by economic law, but by politics. Under the present conditions . . . the managers of your business cannot correct this situation. This burden is yours, for you alone have the vote. And if you would save your investments, you must accept the responsibility. We of the management cannot win this fight, you as stockholders must."

Stable Money Plea

Women proved themselves not only intelligent listeners, but capable speakers on subjects of finance. One of the principal addresses was given by a woman banker, Miss Mary Vail Andress, assistant cashier of Chase National Bank, New York City.

Miss Andress argued the case for stable money. "There can be little security for the average man and woman," she said, "unless the value of money is secure. I think that most of us are heartily in favor of old-age pensions if they can be based upon the calculations of expert actuaries, and if they do not impose too sudden and heavy burdens upon the industries concerned. It seems to me that along with such legislation should go definite provision for a stable currency. If such pensions are to serve a useful purpose provision must be made that they are not to be paid in a depreciated dollar."

Policies Assailed

While the finance conference leaders stressed the point that their organization is nonpartisan, the note of criticism of current governmental policy was heard repeatedly. Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, writer of a financial column, and a member of the Columbia University School of Journalism faculty, called the new dealers "dilettantes masquerading as administrators."

He urged as an alternative to the New Deal's plan of controlled production a "balanced economy" under which large economic groups, such as farmers, factory workers, and service employees, would be so equitably compensated that they could keep one another employed through interchanging the products of their year's labor.

"The modern streamlined economy would support a motorcar for every worker," said Mr. Rukeyser.

Some rules for investing money were given by Earl L. Smith, assistant to the president of Webber College, described as the first college of finance for women. His advice was to invest 40 per cent of one's money in bonds for income only, 20 per cent in stocks in companies which have promise of a long sturdy growth, and the remaining 40 per cent in stocks from which the investor can make a profit on cyclical swings. Buying and selling stocks for speculation is a business for experts only and the average individual should have nothing to do with it, said Mr. Smith.

Rockefeller Back in North

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., June 4 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Sr. rode north by rail yesterday, bound for his Lakewood, N. J., estate after a Florida sojourn of nearly eight months. The 96-year-old founder of one of the world's largest fortunes left June 2 in his special car attached to a regular north-bound train.

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Fond Backward Glances

IT HAS been said that essayists are among the most conservative of persons. I wonder if that is true; and, if so, why?

Concerning essayists of former times, it is not always easy to tell offhand whether they were Tory blue or not, because the conservatism of our day may have been the liberalism of theirs. Yet there are betraying signs. If a writer habitually defends the past against the present, if he sheds a literary tear for the good old times, if he likes to wear the disguise of a bachelor uncle or a slippered recluse peering out from behind his books, then he is probably a conservative. Many of the most famous essayists have assumed the character of an amiable, whimsical observer, forever drawing anecdotes and experiences out of his past whereby to interpret or criticize the present. It has been their device to appear elderly whether they really were or not. Rarely has an essayist come out with the bold statement: "I am a young man (or young woman) observing life and telling you what I think about it." Perhaps none of them could truthfully say that. I don't know that the young—the really young—write essays. It may be that they write novels or lyric poetry instead, and keep essay-writing to amuse their later years. At all events, it is generally considered to be complimentary when essays are described as mellow.

FIGURES SHOW THAT most of the best-known essayists had arrived at what is charitably called the age of discretion before they entered that field of writing. Montaigne, who really invented the modern essay, was forty-seven when his first "Essays" were published. Addison was thirty-seven when he began writing for the Tatler. But Irving was only nineteen when he started the Jonathan Oldstyle letters. On the other hand, Charles Lamb was forty-five when his "Essays of Elia" showed his true genius, and Oliver Wendell Holmes was forty-eight when the *Atlantic Monthly* began to print the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Among the essayists of our own time, Augustine Birrell set about diversifying his law practice with essay-writing when he was thirty-four. Stephen Leacock wrote several learned books before he produced "Literary Lapses" at the age of forty-one. Agnes Repplier's first book of essays came out when she was thirty, though she had been writing essays from her childhood. The first of the prodigious list of E. V. Lucas's volumes of essays appeared when he was thirty-eight. With Galsworthy and Bennett essay-writing was a diversion of their later years. Out of a dozen present-day essayists, Max Beerbohm alone acquired a reputation as an essayist while still in the early twenties.

BUT, OF COURSE, it is not age that determines a person's conservatism, or his lack of it. It is, rather, the nature of the subjects that interest him and the effect that innovations have upon him. The real question is, does the writer set his face forward or cast a wistful look over his shoulder?

Right away one can think of some great essayists who have always kept their faces turned toward the future. Emerson, for example, found early in his career that his chosen liberal form of religious belief was not liberal enough for him and delivered an address before the Harvard Divinity School that was branded as atheistical. In other matters, too, he faced away from the past and said: "We will walk on our own feet; we will work with our own hands; we will speak our own minds."

Emerson's Concord friend, Thoreau, surely was not a conservative. A persistent objector and non-conformist, he wrote straight out of his own first-hand observation of the present things about him.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, though a New England Brahman to the marrow, was full of bold new ideas—a strange and piquant mixture of the radical and the conservative.

ON THE OTHER side of the Atlantic, Carlyle stood for fresh doctrine, and Hazlitt, breathing in non-conformity with his first gasp, had espoused the unfashionable side, criticized the leading intellectual characters of his day, and vehemently defended unpopular political opinions.

Even Montaigne, literary ancestor of them all, proclaimed himself a skeptic and took for his motto: "Que sais-je?" a saying quite unlikely to be adopted by a man of conservative temperament.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, as much and more to be said on the other side. When essayists are—shall I say accused of conservatism or praised for it?—those who describe them in such fashion would explain, I think, that they mean writers of familiar essays—not the informative, expositive, argumentative, didactic essay, but the light, whimsical, meditative, informal, and generally egotistical kind which, they say, is most often written by a person prone to conservatism. It runs in his nature to pose as a middle-aged observer of life, whatever his years may number. He likes old things and old ways. He deplores or ridicules new fashions. He draws material from his childhood, and he sighs for the good old times. Old houses, old gardens, old books, and curious antique characters are his favorite subjects, and nostalgia is his prevailing mood.

Addison set the fashion for that attitude with his middle-aged Spectator and his more elderly Sir Roger, with his ridicule of contemporary city vanities and his descriptions of the idyllic life on a secluded manor. Charles Lamb followed with his childhood reminiscences, his mock-laments for other days (see "A Complaint of the Decay of Beggars in the Metropolis"), his dissertations on old actors, old plays, old newspapers, old china, old schoolmasters—subjects still popular with essayists. Elia was forever looking backward.

LAMB WAS AUGUSTINE BIRRELL'S best-loved writer, and there is a resemblance between the nature of the subjects and point-of-view in Birrell's "Obiter Dicta" and the writings of Elia. Andrew Lang, too, was a professed lover of the antique, "the last of the Jacobites," a student of myths and fallacies, a romantic, and so, almost inevitably, a conservative. Kenneth Grahame's favorite words were: "There was a time—". A revealing remark was that which he made about his home, an early Tudor farmhouse—"Who would select the twentieth century when he might live more simply in the spacious days of great Elizabeth?" It was natural for him to write out of his childhood memories the matchless "Dream Days" and "The Golden Age."

These two, Augustine Birrell and Andrew Lang, are Agnes Repplier's chosen essayists, and through them she transmits from their beloved Elia in turn the charm of the old, the gracious, the scholarly. In fifteen volumes she has developed the essay of that type to high distinction among American writers.

Katharine Fullerton Gerould evinces much the same disposition in a different way, for she shows her love for old ways by decrying the new. A sentence in point is from the first essay in the stimulating volume called "Modes and Morals": " . . . teaching a boy how to make bookshelves is in no sense a substitute for teaching him to read and appreciate Latin." And then she adds grimly "(Better not mention Greek!)"

BECAUSE ESSAYISTS ARE fond of being paradoxical does not mean that they are anti-conservative. The paradox is a part of their stock in trade. They like to catch their readers by offering something that sounds like a contradiction or a heresy, and then prove that it is not so—or is. This method has no bearing on their convictions, but is simply a literary device, an excuse for taking us with them on one of their fond excursions into the realms of the past.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Photograph by Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN JAR OF 3000 B. C.

RECENT excavations in the Near East have brought to light much beautiful and revealing ancient treasure. It is interesting to find that in Persia, where some of the greatest pottery in history was manufactured, there are being found specimens which antedate the making of these superb wares by thousands of years. The prehistoric wares are often decorated with patterns comparable to primitive designs elsewhere in the world.

This bowl possesses a delicacy and an appropriateness of design which marks the good taste of the potter. The pattern is done with black pigment on a grayish buff slip. The motives are bird forms, rayed circles with dots in the center, and areas of checks and hatching. How much is intended as pictorial imagery, how much is free device, is not known. The birds may be identified, but the remainder is so much abstract design.

D. A.

The Sandals of Summer

The sandals of summer are saffron.
Her laughter is in the last sunset cloud,
Her eyes look down into the quiet pools,
And as she walks the meadows murmur
With the sound of flower and leaf.
Golden are the days of her staying,
Amber are the dawns.
Even the sea lets down a topaz net
Where the dark waters move below the foam.
Even the sea hears passing
The saffron sandals of summer.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Music in the Air

There was the rain singing on the roof,
the wind whistling in the garden,
the kettle humming on the stove,
and hearts beating joyously,
as the thirsty green things outside
drank in the cool water
and lifted their heads high in praise
for the generous summer shower.

GRACE MEREDITH

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Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Always a Lover of Flowers

THE old Lancaster farm was a broad education to a boy full of curiosity and keen to put his nose into all sorts of businesses and natural wonders. Massachusetts was—and still is!—a good place in which to be born. I can remember now the keen sweetness of the air on sharp mornings, the sun on snow or on green carpets of grass on the rolling land, running up sharply, here and there, to hills where the ribs of the earth were revealed in rugged outcroppings of rock; I can hear the scoldings and makings-up of birds, the sharp crack of ice on a pond in winter, or the croak of frogs in the odorous evenings of June, and at all times of the year the welcome sound of a shrill voice calling me to supper. New England has something all its own—an atmosphere of rugged beauty, of kindliness hidden behind a brusque manner, that its people absorbed from the land; it is a country full of surprises and discoveries: lost ponds, unexpected vistas, hidden vales, villages cupped in unlooked-for hollows—unanticipated, breathless sights of the distant sea! I do not think I was more sensitive to beauty than all the others, but perhaps I exclaimed about it more. It never failed me. And it never failed to excite and stimulate me.

Our Lancaster Township was a splendid kindergarten for an inquisitive boy. Within a day's travel I found and studied a great part of the geographical forms that mark the fascinating surface of the earth: it was not from books that I learned what a cape may be, a promontory, a tableland, a mountain, an inlet. Thoreau was beginning to translate Nature into our American language at that time; through his eyes New Englanders saw beauties they had missed before. His exuberant joy over the mountains and intervales, the valleys and ponds, was communicated to me. I fell in love with my own country and its various and peculiar charm delighted my boy's heart and mind. I might add that the variousness of natural things in New England extended to the weather, but if I said that my New England friends would charge me with being a Californian now, and prejudiced.

As a child, my mother and sisters told me long afterwards, I was always a lover of flowers. I don't know whether it was the bright color, or the perfume or the texture, or all three, because I certainly don't believe that I was a child-prodigy or a naturalist in my cradle, but certainly I have been told anecdotes of myself to show that I could be kept quiet and happy if I had a flower to hold and admire. This instinct or passion or preference continued after I grew old enough to choose my own activities, but I was a healthy, normal boy, I guess, and I can well imagine that flowers appealed to me in inverse proportion to the amount of time I had to spend hoeing them or fertilizing the ground or digging up bulbs in the fall. I cannot remember that I was more interested in flowers or, indeed, in plant life than I was in everything else about me. To the contrary, I am sure it was life that absorbed my attention. . . .

One incident, written clearly on the tablets of my memory, concerns a winter-day discovery that gave me a great deal to think about. I was heartily tired of winter, I remember, as a growing boy in New England was likely to become, and was walking in a timber piece, perhaps moodily, when suddenly I saw a green place ahead of me. I could not believe my eyes. There were tall grass, bright, tall spring-like shrubs and vivid vines, and on it all played sunshine that was almost tropical in its white intensity.

I am sure I must have hurried forward, forgetting my rebel mood, to find that this was all real—a sort of winter oasis of green in a world of monotonous white. It took me some time to make out that here there arose one of those marvelous springs sometimes found in wintry countries that brought to the surface enough heat so that no snow could remain on it, and so that vegetable life could get a foothold and maintain itself in the bitterest weather. I studied the phenomenon intently. . . . Certainly the lycopodiums, the beautiful trailing partridge berry, the sedges and grasses, and here and there an early sprouting buttercup, should have known better, the way they had been raised and with their decent seven-months-of-summer ancestry behind them, than to flaunt themselves so shamelessly in this unfilial winter blooming!

I am sure now that my first thoughts—very dim and vague, as I say, and only a boy's surface wonder, instead of a scientific hypothesis—concerning the power of environment in the miracle of plant variation—came to me in that hour. It was late when I started home, and I could hardly wait to get there to tell the folks what I had found. To them it was no miracle; they saw in it no half-revealed secret stolen from Mother Nature's cupboard of marvels; but to me it was the most wonderful thing that had ever happened. It turned me to watching and studying and comparing.—From "The Harvest of the Years," by LUTHER BURBANK, with NORMAN HALL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Cheese Race

ON A Whitsun Monday morning the Cotswold villages round about Cranham, where the beech woods lie along a fold in the hills above the Severn plain, hum with the excitement of the Cheese Race. There are clean smocks to be put on, hair to be smoothed, aprons and perhaps a sunbonnet or two to be ironed before the exodus takes place to a hill a mile or so from Cranham, down which lies the course of the race.

The neighboring villages are there in force, for those who do not enter the contest must cheer on those who do. There are baskets of crisp gingerbreads under white cloths, sandwiches filled with lettuce and cheese, and crusty rolls that must be cut sidewise with a clasp-knife. There is such a chattering that all the starlings in Gloucestershire might have gathered, on the common at the top of the hill, and there have rattled their elfin castanets with a will. Neighbors must be greeted and hospitalities exchanged; banter and good-natured chaff must pass between the contestants, and the judges be approved. Above all, the course must be examined and last year's race discussed.

It looks a fearsome undertaking to enter this sport. The hill, almost precipitous for a hundred feet, leans toward the Severn Vale, with only a rough track to break its slippery and smooth expanse. None may mount by it, and only the rash may venture down.

Yet it is down this track that hardy villagers will go hazarding in the golden afternoon, keeping their feet if they can, trundling a cheese—supplied by a local farmer—and keeping control of it if they may. One by one the competitors enter. The cheese is poised on the edge of the hill—large and luscious, worthy of a venture, worthy prize to the man who succeeds in keeping one under control during its mad career. There is a sudden shout, a stir, silence and a craning forward, then a babble of voices and laughter. The race is on! Seen from above, both cheese and man might as well end up on the banks of the river ten miles away as anywhere else—but by some miracle both come to a stop in the meadow far below, where shouts and gesticulations from the crowd gathered there show how hearty a welcome each receives.

Robust and sturdy sport, horseplay of an old, old day played out under the June sun, with the voice of the cuckoo floating from spinney to spinney and the sound of the wild bee in the grasses, with the rush of the wind in the beechen trees and the good country speech to help it along!

The folk lore and customs of the Cotswolds, when shepherds filled the rolling pastures with their flocks, and the great wool merchants built their gray manors and raised the stone churches with the pointed towers, may be all too largely forgotten; but, on such a day as this, the traditions of an ancient people come into their own again.

D. T.

Noon

A tall white lily
With petals closed,
The swan in the shallow water
Dozed;

A tiger lily
Of black and red,
The tanager slumbered
Overhead.

In the heat of the day,
In the heart of the heat,
Where the cool of trees
And water meet,

Green was the branch
Under the sun
To shelter
That flowery-feathered one.

CHARLES MALAM

"Faithful over a few things"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS said (Matthew 25:14, 15): "The kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a far country, who called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods. And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one." Upon his return, the first servant reported that he had gained five talents in addition to the five entrusted to him. Pleased with this evidence of activity, his master said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." Similarly, the master rewarded the second servant because he had gained two talents with the two supplied him. But the third servant, having hidden his only talent, was reprimanded, and his unused talent given to him who had ten talents.

Christian Science reveals that in our true being we are the children of God, and that as such each of us possesses equal talents to use wisely, humbly, and productively. These talents are spiritual qualities of divine Mind, God, which each individual can express in ever-increasing fullness. Being faithful over the few qualities that we recognize, enables us to develop the many spiritual qualities which greater opportunities demand; and our talents expand with productive usage. Faithfulness in using spiritual qualities enables us to be made rulers over many forms of evil; and thus in proportion to our proper employment of these talents are we victorious over the various phases of human experience. We must glorify God, good, in every detail of our living, if lasting results are to be expected. Jesus said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

A man with extensive business training and experience suddenly found himself without employment, and with no apparent likelihood of securing an immediate position. After vain efforts to secure a position he turned to a Christian Science practitioner for spiritual help. It was quickly seen that there was a lack of proper humility in the man's thought, as well as a stubborn unwillingness to overcome the pride, egotism, resentment, and ingratitude which were representing a great proportion of his thinking. He was advised to strive humbly each day to glorify God in as many ways as possible. Surprised, he asked how he could glorify God in daily activities and endeavors. He was told that in so far as he was honest, active, useful, unselfish, wise, patient, happy, trustful, grateful, he was glorifying good, glorifying God, the Giver of all good, and was being "faithful over a few things," regardless of what his tasks might be.

While wholly willing, he yet attempted to express right qualities, and almost at once secured an unimportant position with uncertain remuneration. At the end of two or three weeks, he had not obtained even one order, although he had worked faithfully and persistently. Then discouragement began to tempt him, and he again sought the aid of the practitioner. Once more he was advised to go forward, striving to realize the perfection of God and of His deific purpose, and to reflect God as he went about his duties with love in his heart, expressing the many qualities of good. Again he went forward. Soon after this, his employer informed him that the officers of the company had made a place for him in an important department because they realized the value of his services. In trying to be "faithful over a few things" he had been found worthy of better things.

Do we need a better home, a better position, better friends, better progress? How faithful are we over the few things which we now have? Are we grateful for our present home and position, our friends, our progress? Do we long for better health and happiness, for greater freedom? If so, how grateful are we for the measure of health, happiness, and freedom which we now have to enjoy? Do we thank God fervently and frequently for our present realization of good? That is being "faithful over a few things," and it enables us to be made rulers over many things. It reveals the many blessings that are but awaiting our ability to recognize and utilize. Ingratitude, resentment, lack of appreciation, careless usage, indifference—ignoring the things we have because we think they are not good enough or great enough—will delay the realization of desired blessings.

Gratitude for the blessings cognized, a just appreciation of the good already received and expressed, and a proper use of what we now have, will open the way for a greater realization of good. In this regard, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 3): "How empty are our conceptions of Deity! We admit theoretically that God is good, omnipotent, omnipresent, infinite, and then we try to give information to this infinite Mind. We plead for unmerited pardon and for a liberal outpouring of benefactions. Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"В МАЛОМ ТЫ БЫЛ ВЕРЕН"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ХРИСТОС Иисус сказал о Царстве Небесном (Матф. 25:14, 15), что будет оно подобно тому человеку, "который, отправляясь в чужую страну, призвал рабов своих и поручил им имение свое: и одному дал он пять талантов, другому два, иному один." По его возвращении, первый раб доложил ему, что он заработал пять талантов в придачу к тем пяти, которые ему были вверены. Довольный этим признаком проявленной деятельности, хозяин сказал: "хорошо, добрый и верный раб! в малом ты был верен, над многим тебя поставлю." Подобным же образом хозяин вознаградил и второго раба, заработавшего два таланта теми двумя, которые ему были даны. Но третий раб, спрятавший свой единственный талант, получил выговор, а его неиспользованный талант был передан тому, который имел десять талантов.

Христианская Наука обнаруживает, что в нашем истинном бытии мы—дети Божии и что в качестве таковых, мы все обладаем одинаковыми талантами для использования их мудро, смиренно и производительно. Таланты эти суть духовные качества божественного Разума, Бога и каждый из нас может их проявлять в постоянно нарастающем избытке. Будучи верны в тех немногих качествах, которые мы опознали, мы можем развить те многие духовные качества, которые от нас потребуются, когда в жизни нашей нам представятся большие возможности. Наши таланты разрастаются, когда мы употребляем их производительно. Добросовестное пользованиедуховными качествами дает нам возможность брать верх над многими формами зла; и так поскольку мы правильно употребляем эти таланты, постольку мы побеждаем разнообразные фазы человеческого опыта. Мы должны прославлять Бога, благо, во всех подробностях нашего существования, если мы хотим достигнуть прочных результатов. Иисус сказал (Матф. 6:33): "Ищите-же прежде Царства Божия и правды Его, и это все приложится вам."

Один человек с большим деловым навыком и опытом оказался без места,—и по всем признакам получение немедленно другого места представлялось мало вероятным. После тщетных усилий добыть себе место, человек этот обратился за духовной помощью к практику Христианской Науки. Очень быстро выяснилось, что в мыслях этого человека был недостаток в настоящем смирении, на ряду с упорным нежеланием победить в самом себе гордыню, эгоизм, злопамятство и неблагодарность, занимавших в его образе мыслей большое место. Ему дан был совет постараться в смирении прославлять Бога день за днем и всеми возможными способами. Очень удивленно он спросил, как это возможно прославлять Бога в том, что мы делаем и к чему стремимся в повседневной жизни? На это ему было отвечено, что поскольку он будет честен, работящ, полезен, бескорыстен, мудр, терпелив, счастлив, доверчив и благодарен, постольку он будет славить благо, славить Бога, Дарителя всех благ, и будет верен "в малом," не взирая на то, в чем будут заключаться его обязанности.

Хотя и не совсем охотно, все-же он стал пытаться проявлять верные качества, и получил почти что немедленно, правда, очень незначительное место, с необеспеченным вознаграждением. К концу двух или трех недель ему однако не удалось получить ни одного заказа, хотя работал он и добросовестно и настойчиво. Тогда его стало искушать отчаяние, и он снова обратился за помощью к практику. Снова ему был дан совет идти вперед, стараясь сознавать совершенство Бога и Его божественную цель, и, светясь Богом, заниматься своими обязанностями с любовью в сердце и проявляя много благих качеств. Снова он пошел вперед. Вскоре после этого его работодатель уведомил его, что директора общества дают ему место в важном отделении, ибо они оценили его по его заслугам. Пытаясь быть верным "в малом," он был найден достойным лучшего и большего.

Нуждаемся-ли мы в лучшем жилище, в лучшем положении, в лучших друзьях, в лучшем прогрессе? Но верны-ли мы в том "малом," что мы уже имеем и насколько? Благодарны-ли мы за наш теперешний дом, за наше теперешнее положение, за наших друзей, за наш прогресс? Желаем-ли мы лучшего здоровья и счастья и большей свободы? Если да, то как благодарны мы за ту наличность здоровья, счастья и свободы, которые сейчас имеются в нашем распоряжении? Благодарим-ли мы Бога усердно и часто за наше теперешнее понимание блага? Это и есть быть верным "в малом," что делает нас способными управлять многим. Это открывает нам много благ, которые только ждут, чтобы мы с'умели их увидать и использовать. Неблагодарность, злопамятство, неуменье оценивать на ряду с беспечной расточительностью, равнодушие—пренебреженье тем, что имеется, считая его недостаточно для нас хорошим, или большим—вот что отодвигает осуществление желаемых благословений.

Благодарность и признательность за благословения, справедливая оценка уже полученного и проявленного блага и правильное использование того, что мы теперь имеем,—откроет путь для осуществления большого блага. По этому поводу так пишет Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures стр. 3); "Как ничтожны наши представления о Божестве! Мы соглашаемся в теории, что Бог благ, всемогущ, вездесущ, бесконечен, но затем мы-же пытаемся осведомлять этот бесконечный Разум. Мы просим о незаслуженном прощении и о щедром излиянии на нас Его милостей. Благодарны-ли мы, действительно, за уже полученные блага? Тогда мы воспользуемся благами имеющимися в нашем распоряжении и таким образом сделаемся достойными получить больше."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Export Policy Of AAA Pressed On Iowa Farmers

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 4 (AP) —Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, talking yesterday at a meeting of business men and farmers, said that until foreign markets are restored, farmers must be helped to shift operations "with an eye to the effective foreign and domestic market." He added:

"We must recognize that we need to restore our foreign trade, and that foreign commerce to flourish on a permanent basis must be on a sound foundatio of two-way trade and mutual benefit. That cannot be dodged."

Loans to Other Countries

Mr. Davis assailed proposed substitutes for Administration farm and trade policies, which he said "are being discussed seriously."

Recalling that from 1922 to 1929 he supported the McNary-Haugen two-price system farm program, he said that the turn of the decade brought changes which made a two-price system impractical. The post-war export volume was high, he said, because of heavy loans to foreign countries.

"We were actually giving our farm products away to whatever extent the foreign nations did not repay the loans," he said; "and you know how much that was. To that extent it wasn't really a foreign market; it was foreign relief work at the expense of American investors and taxpayers."

He spoke of four "propositions, all of vital importance to agriculture," being discussed today. The first, he said, would be adoption of a two-price system; the second, the adoption of higher farm tariffs; the third, criticism of production control as "economics of scarcity," and the fourth, abandonment of present reciprocal trade agreement policies.

Two-Price Plan Dropped

Concerning the first proposition, Mr. Davis said a two-price system would not work, because foreign markets are closed. This plan, he said, has been abandoned by administration leaders and was fought bitterly by Republican leaders from 1923 to 1928.

"I do not see how," he said, "the forces which opposed the two-price plan can seriously consider endorsing it as the program for agriculture now."

The Administrator argued that higher tariffs and a "national policy of exclusion can only be disastrous for our farmers." He denied that AAA production control was based on economics of scarcity.

Pacifist

Ray Lee Jackson

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk
Leader of Peace Movement

Peace Platform To Be Offered At Both Conventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—A four-point platform for the maintenance of peace will be presented by Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, to both the Democratic and Republican national conventions this month, Dr. Van Kirk announced here today. The platform, he added, has been approved by representatives of 34 leading peace organizations affiliated with the conference and will be placed before the platform committees in Cleveland and in Philadelphia by Mr. Van Kirk personally.

The planks cover economic policies, national defense, neutrality legislation and international cooperation. They call for:

1. "Continuation of the reciprocal trade agreements program."
2. "Stabilization of currency through international action."
3. "Active participation in the work of the international labor organization."
4. "A national defense policy based on defense of our soil from invasion, not for the protection of interests abroad."
5. "Control of the munitions industry."
6. "Extension of the neutrality legislation to include an embargo on supplementary war material."
7. "Settlement of international disputes by pacific means through support of the Kellogg Pact and membership in the World Court."
8. "Continued co-operation with the League of Nations in its social, economic and humanitarian activities."

Mr. Van Kirk declared that these were "the basic governmental policies urged by the members of the national peace conference for the preservation of peace."

"The conference is convinced that the time has come to cease playing politics with questions of foreign policy," Dr. Van Kirk continued. "We think that the peace movement has been politically impotent for too long. Golden peace promises have been made by politicians only to be ignored when these politicians came into power. The peace movement henceforth proposes to follow the records of men in office and to support candidates who stand for principles designed to secure and maintain world justice and peace."

Co-authors with Dr. Van Kirk in drafting the peace planks were: Henry A. Atkinson, Church Peace Union; A. Beatrice Buse, assistant director, National Peace Conference; Dorothy Detzer, executive director, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Clark M. Eichel-Berger, national director, League of Nations Association; Frederic J. Libby, executive secretary, National Council for Prevention of War; Raymond T. Rich, director, World Peace Foundation; Mrs. Marion Miller, National Council of Jewish Women; J. Nevin Sayre, president, National Peace Conference; Josephine Schain, president, National Student Federation; Prof. James T. Shotwell, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; J. E. Sproul, national council, Young Men's Christian Association; Nathan Stern, Central Conference of American Rabbis, and William T. Stone, Foreign Policy Association.

Heads Press Club

Bachrach

Miss Mary Hornaday
Member of The Christian Science Monitor Staff

Monitor Writer Elected President Of Correspondents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Mary Hornaday, member of the Washington staff of The Christian Science Monitor, was elected president of the Women's National Press Club here last night, succeeding Winifred Mallon, of the New York Times.

The daughter of James P. Hornaday, former dean of Washington correspondents, Miss Hornaday entered the Monitor's Washington Bureau nine years ago after graduation with high honors from Swarthmore College. She has covered activities of Presidents' wives and other women officials in three administrations as well as the general affairs of the Federal Government and Congress.

The Women's National Press Club has as its members, over 100 women engaged in newspaper and publicity work in the nation's capital and a nonresident group of newspaper women who work in such widely dispersed centers as New England, California, London and Moscow. Each week it holds a luncheon at which persons of note are entertained, and in addition, is host each year to the President's wife, Cabinet ladies, and women who have achieved success in various lines at a "stunt party" at which events and personalities are satirized.

At the meeting which elected Miss Hornaday, the club voted to establish an annual "good journalism contest" for the purpose of calling attention of editors to commendable work being done by women reporters on their staffs.

Other officers elected include: First vice-president, Ruth Van Deman, chief, information division, U. S. Bureau of Home Economics; second vice-president, Doris Fleeson, New York Daily News; treasurer, Alice Rogers Hager, special writer; corresponding secretary, Isabelle Griffin, correspondent for a group of New England papers; recording secretary, Josephine Hemphill, of the Department of Agriculture's news service; members of the board of governors, Winifred Mallone, New York Times; Lee Kreiselman, Wichita (Kan.) Beacon, and Ada Rainey, National Parks Service Publicity.

Monitor Shortwave News Time Changed

ON Tuesday, June 9, the shortwave program of "The Monitor Views the News" will be changed to 6 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over Station W1XAL, Boston. The news will be radiocast on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.5 meters. This time is 11 p. m., Greenwich summer time, which is in effect in Great Britain, Ireland and France.

In order to accustom distant listeners to the new Monitor news time the news program will be given at 5:30 p. m., eastern daylight time, on June 9, 10 and 11, which is the hour at which the news was formerly heard.

The frequency of 11.79 megacycles is reported to be very well heard at this season of the year in eastern Europe and in the middle western United States.

Gluckman Elected

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4 (AP)—Harry L. Gluckman of New York, executive director of the National Jewish Welfare Board, was re-elected president of the national conference of Jewish social service in session here.

Detective Parker Arrested on Wendel Kidnaping Charge

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 4 (AP) —The arrest of Ellis Parker Sr., chief of Burlington County detectives, on a charge of kidnaping and assaulting Paul H. Wendel, threw into the lap of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman today new responsibility in the bizarre sequel to the Lindbergh baby case.

Whether Governor Hoffman would extradite Parker to New York to face trial on Wendel's charge that he was tortured into falsely confessing the kidnaping of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. was at question.

The Governor declared some time ago that he would not do so on the strength of information then available.

Parker was arrested last night as he sat with a group of friends on the porch of the Mt. Holly Elks Club. A grand jury in Brooklyn, N. Y., had indicted him three hours earlier.

Granted an immediate hearing in the club house, he provided $500 bail and went home to bed.

Parker said he would fight extradition "to the end."

Legion to Investigate Ruling Against Veterans

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4 (AP) —Harold K. Phillips, national publicity chairman of the American Legion, said today the Leigon would investigate "thoroughly" the decision of the Philadelphia Circuit Court of Appeals holding that veterans are not entitled to preference on the Federal Business Census project.

"Of course, we cannot discuss the decision until we have read it," Mr. Phillips said, "but we will fight to protect the rights of veterans."

He explained the investigation would be in hands of Ralph Gregg of Indianapolis, national judge-advocate.

Lea & Perrins Sauce on the table For Tastier Meals

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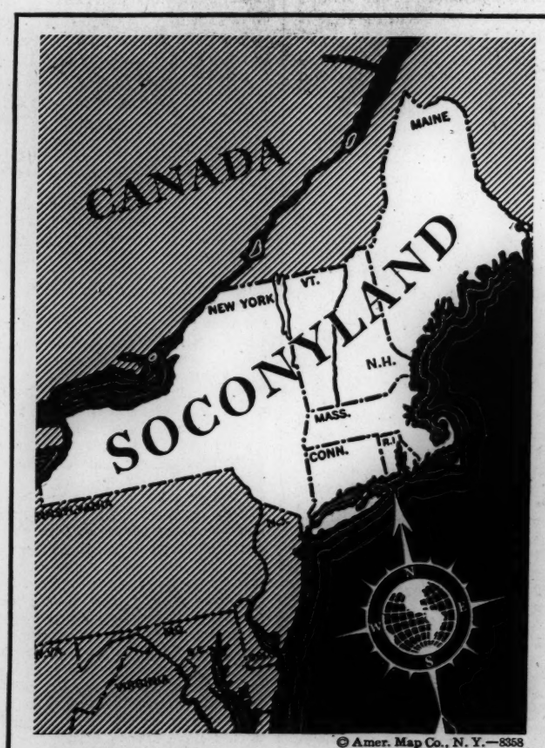

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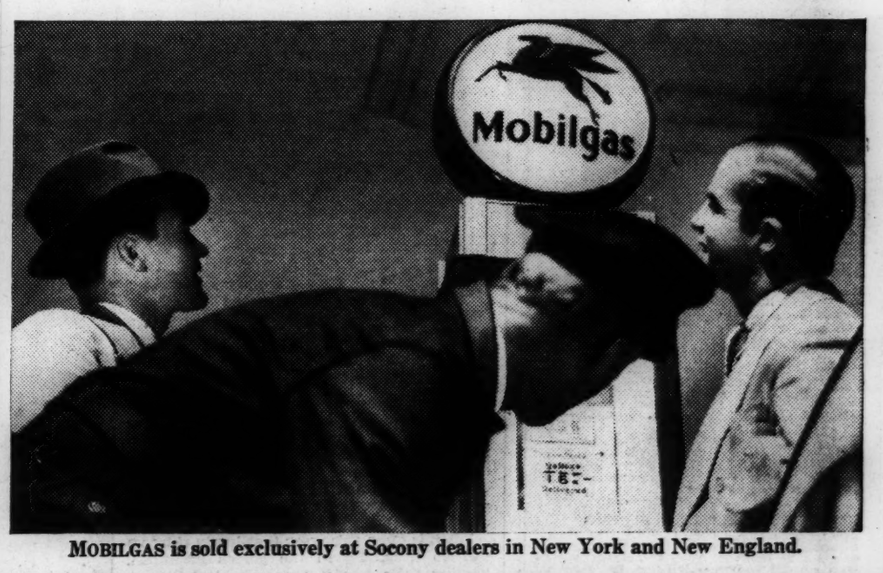

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Boston Today

Merrimac Valley Measure Assured

The House Ways and Means Committee in executive session today reported favorably on a bill providing for the establishment of a Merrimac River Valley sewerage district.

The bill, sponsored by Senator James T. Meehan of Lawrence, provides that the estimated cost of $10,000,000 be defrayed by the Federal Government. Senator Meehan declared that the need of a trunk sewer between Lawrence, Lowell and Haverill was shown during the spring flood, when the sewers backed up, hazarding the public safety.

At a hearing before the committee this morning, Senator Meehan said, "I have been assured by Senator Royal Copeland of New York, and Senator David I. Walsh, of complete federal co-operation in the work after action has been taken by the Legislature.

Municipal Relief Grants Proposed

Direct State grants for relief of cities and towns in Massachusetts may be made for the first time, Governor Curley said today, under a program which he will outline in a special message to the Legislature on Monday.

The program provides for replacement or repair of 137 bridges washed out by spring floods, in communities which ordinarily would finance such work themselves but which are now in no position to do so. Under these circumstances, said the Governor, it is up to the State to carry out the needed work in conjunction with the Federal Government.

In his message Mr. Curley will request a state loan of $750,000 which, with a federal contribution of $1,900,000, would, he said, be sufficient for the purpose.

The funds would be spent for repair and replacement of bridges in Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, Worcester, Essex and Middlesex Counties.

In the past it has been the practice of the State to require cities and towns to pay 25 per cent of the cost of bridge building in their local districts.

Governor Curley also stated today that he is negotiating with the Federal Government for the construction of six major bridges over the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers, at a total cost of $6,000,000.

These important bridges would be at Springfield-South End, costing $1,200,000; a high level structure at Holyoke-South Hadley, costing $1,800,000; Northampton-Hadley, costing $1,000,000; Sunderland, costing $750,000; Turners Falls, costing $750,000, and Lowell-Centralville, costing $500,000.

The federal contribution which the Governor is seeking for this purpose is $2,000,500, but he believes that additional funds may be available under the Hayden-Cartwright Act and through the WPA.

Sunday Drinking Law Strengthened

Drinking at bars of hotels, restaurants or clubs on Sundays is prohibited in a bill making several changes in the liquor control law which the Senate passed to be engrossed today. The measure increases the penalty for changing the alcoholic content of bottles.

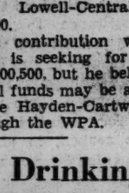
House Reconsiders More Judges Bill

By a vote of 59 to 40, the House today voted reconsideration in the bill of Representative Paul J. McDonald seeking to add three to the present number of Superior Court justices. The measure was turned down yesterday.

Representative Charles J. Innes of Boston urged the substitution of a bill providing for a circuit court system outside Suffolk County in order to equalize the division of judicial work. The Innes measure was defeated.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair and slightly warmer; gentle northwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair, cooler in extreme south portion; Friday fair, warmer in interior.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in the interior Friday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer Friday.

Massachusetts: Fair, cooler in northeast portion tonight; Friday fair, warmer in the interior.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in the interior Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle winds mostly northwest to north and weather partly cloudy tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	83	Minneapolis	58	66
Bermuda	74	80	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	56	84	New York	64	88
Denver	54	72	Norfolk	76	96
Helena	44	48	Philadelphia	66	92
Jacksonville	72	90	St. Louis	58	76
Kansas City	58	74	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	66	96
Miami	80	86			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 4.
B—Maximum, June 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:43 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Friday, 12:18 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:46 p. m.

When Mushrooms Grow—Look Out

By the Associated Press

Pittsfield, Mass., June 4

WHEN mushrooms decide to grow they grow—and take the word of George A. Watson not even a two-inch asphalt sidewalk stops them.

Mr. Watson reports he found one growing through such an obstruction on the Court House grounds. This particular mushroom, he says, is about 3½ inches in diameter, flat and about an inch in thickness.

It has pushed up a section of the sidewalk about four inches and broken off a sizable two-inch section directly over the center of the mushroom.

Securities Firm Held Dolan's Work

J. Walter Quinn who, the city claims, was once chauffeur for Edmund L. Dolan, testified today in Superior Court that he was the founder of the Legal Securities Corporation and that he had put up the $5000 with which the company was started.

Mr. Quinn was called to the stand by Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city of Boston, in its suit to require Mr. Dolan to account for the $250,000 profits which he allegedly made in stock sales through the Legal Securities Corporation when he was city treasurer. The case is being heard by Judge Edward F. Hanify in a jury-waive session.

Mr. Quinn said that he was employed by Mr. Dolan as office manager of the Mohawk Packing Company back in 1920. He was then only 20 years old. The witness denied that he had ever been Mr. Dolan's chauffeur, but admitted that he had ridden in Mr. Dolan's car a good deal. Later, in 1926, Mr. Quinn said he was employed as a trader by Mr. Dolan and that sometimes he made as much as $200 a week.

The witness testified that although the Legal Securities Corporation was formed in Mr. Dolan's office and that the name of the corporation appeared on an adjoining door, "Mr. Dolan never knew anything about it." Mr. Quinn insisted that he conducted the business of his new corporation at the same desk he had always occupied in his employer's office.

Mr. W. Quinn's only explanation to Mr. Dolan about the Legal Secur-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Bootlegging Case in Court

Court action against a bootlegging syndicate which is said to have deprived the Federal Government of $1,000,000 in alcohol taxes during the last 20 months was begun in Federal District Court this morning with the arraignment of three men for the illegal manufacture and sale of alcohol.

The capture of these three and the apprehension of 15 others connected with the syndicate, constitutes "the biggest roundup since repeal," according to Sidney Sherwood, district supervisor of the Alcohol Tax Unit, who is responsible for their capture. Mr. Sherwood said that all members of the ring would be in custody this evening.

Those brought before Judge McClellan were George Valli of East Boston, held in $5000 bail; "Little Sam" Scalli of Charlestown, held in $2500, and John Amoroso of East Boston, held in $4000. These three and the other members of the syndicate were secretly indicted recently by the Federal Grand Jury.

Court action followed a prolonged investigation by Mr. Sherwood and his assistant, Robert W. Coyne. Seizures of trucks, cars and illegal alcohol were made. Climax came when six men were arrested and a still capable of manufacturing 3000 gallons of alcohol a day was seized in Norfolk.

Prompt action by federal agents in this case has shown the bootlegger that he can no longer wink at the law, said Mr. Sherwood this morning. The aim of the Alcohol Tax Unit is to drive the bootlegger out of New England, he declared. Many bootleggers have continued their activities since the repeal of prohibition, according to the district supervisor, and this has meant not only loss to the government but destruction of legitimate vendors.

The court did not say this morning when the case will be tried.

British Craft Goes Aground

Picking its way through a dense fog early this morning the British steamer Fort Amherst proceeded slowly through Vineyard Sound its fog horn blowing. Suddenly there was a dull thud and the rending of steel. The Fort Amherst was aground.

Everything was calm on board. The radio operator sent a call to the coast guard and the passengers dressed leisurely. Coast Guard patrol boat Argo found the craft half a mile from East Chop Light, Martha's Vineyard.

Coming alongside, the Argo quickly transferred the 26 passengers and brought them to Woods Hole, Mass. They had sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 2 for New York City. The coast guard cutters Mojave and Cayuga, arriving after the Argo, found that the steamer was in no immediate danger despite a hole stove in the bow. By shifting the cargo the vessel appeared able to keep afloat and as soon as breaks occurred in the fog, it made Vineyard Haven under its own power, arriving there during the morning.

Boston Today

Bates Candidate Only of the People

Mayor George J. Bates today told The Christian Science Monitor that only as a "candidate of the people" would he consider stepping out of his post in the Salem City Hall to assume any public role on Beacon Hill.

With this statement, the Mayor of Salem not only silenced current impressions that he was incontrovertibly opposed to running for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, but he also segregated himself from the current scramble for political favor and patronage.

Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor, mentioned Mr. Bates this morning as the logical candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

He was quoted in morning papers as denying that he was in any way interested in the office.

When asked this morning by the Monitor if this meant he was against running for Governor Mayor Bates replied, "It makes no difference to me who is named for the high post on Beacon Hill as long as that person is prepared to clean up the present intolerable conditions in the State resulting from extravagance and general indifference to the taxpayer.

"There has been a drive on for some time to put me in the race for Governor. I have no interest in the campaign personally. I have no campaign committee, no political speakers lined up, no political headquarters and have hired no hall."

Thus Mayor Bates made it clear that he would let the office seek him—he would in no way seek the office.

That is the precise attitude adopted by Mayor Bates when public demands forced him into the candidacy for Mayor in 1923, a post he has held consecutively since that date.

At that time Salem was in the grip of an extravagant administration, the Mayor said, which he proceeded immediately to clean up.

In spite of increased cost of government, growing school demands and the heaviest welfare costs in Salem's history, rising from $124,421 in 1923 to $523,578 in 1935, Mayor Bates not only held the tax rate down to the 1923 level of $33.30 up to last year, but he cut down on borrowing and diminished the city's debt. Last year the tax rate rose 70 cents for the first time in 15 years.

Interest on debts in Salem have dropped during the Bates administration from $100,000 to $50,000. A controlled budget system launched by the Mayor, has been proposed as a model for many other cities and also the State. No salary reductions have been made since 1923. The actual city debt has been cut in 10 years from $2,317,000 to $1,482,000—a drop of 36 per cent. At the same time school costs have gone up from $463,596 to $509,274.

Salem has not a single tax title bond outstanding. The city is on a strictly pay-as-you-go policy. All this has been accomplished through what is termed a major depression. It's the sort of clean-up that Mayor Bates thinks the State needs on Beacon Hill.

Nantasket Boat Back Into Service

Steamboat service through to Nantasket Beach was resumed today without necessity of changing to buses at Pemberton. But it took three shifts of mechanics working 24 hours a day for three days to do it.

Steamer Pemberton, which broke down last Sunday night a few minutes after leaving Nantasket Beach, on the last trip to Boston for the night, came back to its usual run at 11:30 a. m. today when it sailed from Rowe's Wharf.

Alternating with the Steamer Mayflower, the Pemberton now makes possible seven round-trips to the beach and two to Pemberton daily. On June 12, the Steamer Allerton will join the Mayflower and the Pemberton to increase the daily trips.

Pound Indorses Forte Candidacy

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School today endorsed the candidacy of Felix Forte, special justice of the Somerville District Court and member of the Boston University Law School faculty, for the office of Attorney General. In a letter to Judge Forte, Dean Pound said:

"I hear you spoken of for Attorney General. This is a position hardly of less importance, as things are, than that of Governor. It needs a man of high integrity, firmness of character, good sense and knowledge of law, with steadfast determination to enforce the law without which legislation is futile and an administration is arbitrary. Because I know you have these qualities, I am glad to give this testimony and I wish you success."

Sticker Drive Called Success

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, said today that 99 per cent of all motor vehicles in the State have been inspected and carry O. K. stickers on their windshields. Since last Monday 1500 cars without stickers have been stopped by registry inspectors and 82 have lost their registration temporarily until the cars are properly equipped. Registrar Goodwin expressed himself greatly pleased with the co-operation tendered by the public.

Utility Rate Slash Benefits R. I. Consumers

Providence Gas Company Agrees to Reduction in Four Towns

Move Is Voluntary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4—Another slash in utility rates, estimated to save the consumers in certain sections of Rhode Island about $21,000 annually, has been revealed by Frederick A. Young, chief of the State Division of Public Utilities.

The Providence Gas Company, Mr. Young says, has agreed to put into effect at once a new schedule which will mean substantial reductions for consumers in Barrington, Riverside East Greenwich and sections of Warwick.

Agreement Near

Mr. Young also announced that his negotiations with the Narragansett Electric Company are nearly complete and that in the near future a new schedule for electricity rates will be announced to apply to all consumers served by this concern in Providence and near-by communities.

The new reduction in gas rates brings to a total of about $1,500,000 the annual savings effected for consumers in this State since Mr. Young and his division began negotiations with the various utility concerns. All the reductions have been voluntary, Mr. Young points out. Further cuts are expected in both the electric and gas field, the division chief says.

Fare Cut Sought

The State also is carrying out negotiations with the United Electric Railways, which operates trolley cars and buses throughout the State, with a view toward lower fares.

"The object of the state utility division," Mr. Young says, "is to bring about lower rates for consumers. But such a general task cannot be accomplished quickly. Our efforts to date have been extremely fruitful and the various reductions have been made without any strings attached. They have been entirely voluntary on the part of the various companies and have followed 'round table' discussions, in which utility officials met me and members of my division. The near future holds utility rate reductions, which should benefit every resident of the State."

Community Forum To Meet on Mall

Charles Street Mall, which like London's Hyde Park, is noted as a place to air one's opinions free from police interference, will have its first well-ordered forum shortly when the Boston Community Forum, a two-year discussion group, begins to hold special summer meetings Sunday afternoons in the open. The Townsend plan, old-age pension plans and unemployment insurance will be among the topics discussed at the outdoor forum

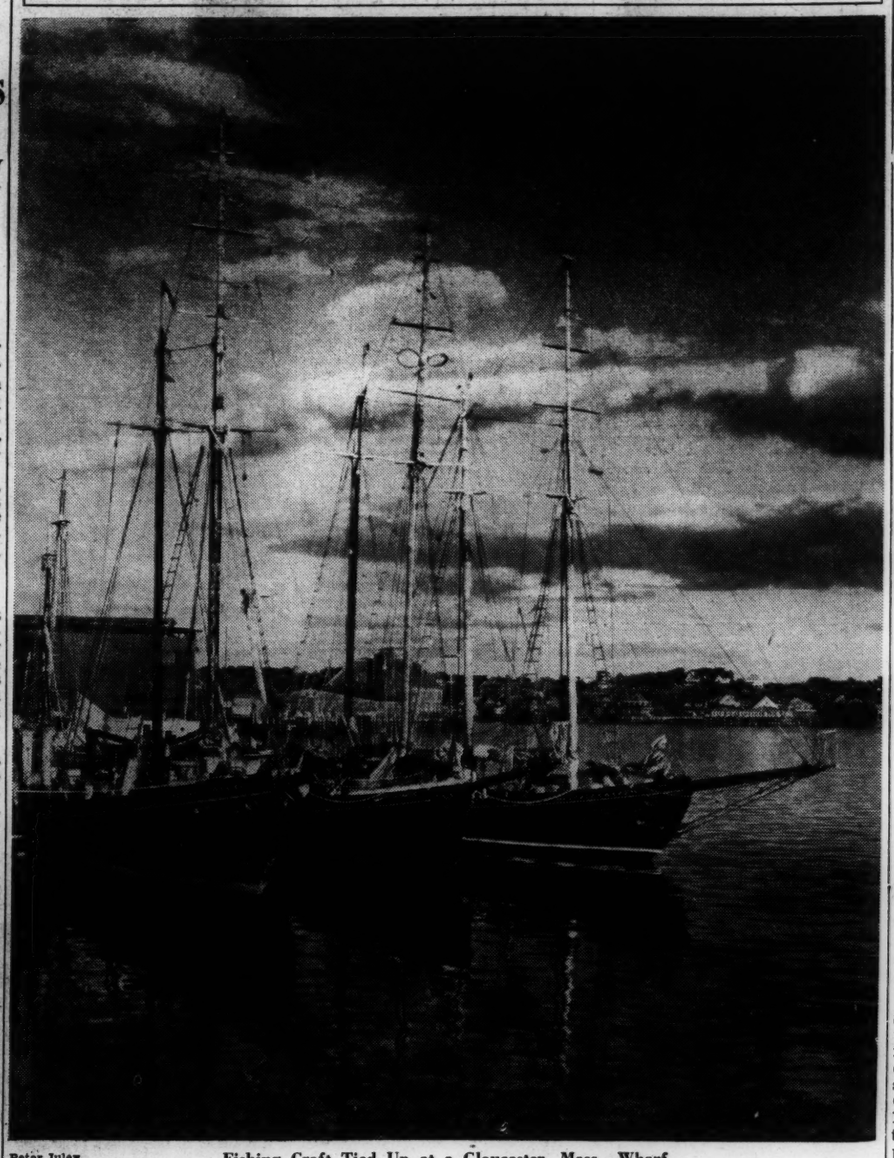
The Community Forum, which has been located on Lagrange Street, has decided to have a four-month recess in its regular sessions and reorganize its activities early in October. During the past six months many WPA lectures have been conducted at the forum's quarters.

Guffey-Vinson Coal Bill Opposed

Opposition of big business to the pending Guffey-Vinson coal bill, was voiced today by Melville D. Liming, general secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in telegrams to Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge. He charged:

1. It places burdensome penalties on New England coal consumers.
2. Price fixing and allotment features are sure to raise prices and disrupt coal movements to a point where users will be forced to competitive fuels in larger numbers, bringing disastrous effect to coal industry with increasing unemployment.

Faces Changing Times as Well as Tides



Peter Juley. Fishing Craft Tied Up at a Gloucester, Mass., Wharf

Waesche Named Commandant Of U. S. Coast Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—President Roosevelt has nominated Commander Russell R. Waesche as commandant of the United States coast guard to succeed Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, whose four-year term expired. The rank of Rear Admiral accompanies the position when the appointment is confirmed by the Senate. Admiral Hamlet will reassume his permanent rank of captain.

Commander Waesche has spent 32 years in the coast guard, 18 years of it at sea. As first head of the Division of Communications, 1916-18, he reorganized, modernized and extended the coastal communication system of the coast guard.

Organized Teams

As head of the Section of Ordnance he organized the first coast guard teams that competed in national rifle and pistol matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. As budget officer he has prepared and presented coast guard estimates for the past four years.

Commander Waesche's coast guard record credits him with originating the Coast Guard Institute, a correspondence school for warrant officers and enlisted men; with instituting a reorganization plan of coast guard field forces, put into effect in 1931 and 1932; with sponsoring a plan for selection of commissioned officers to improve efficiency and stimulate endeavor; with initiating and placing in operation the present plan of compiling operation statistics. The record shows no reprimand and no unsatisfactory marks throughout his service career.

Salt Fish Trade Yields To Modern Refrigeration

New England farmers no longer hang up a huge salt cod in the shed, to be whittled off as needed.

It's much easier to buy fresh fish from the truck that covers country roads once each week.

And with modernizing of the menu—not here alone but throughout the entire country and in other nations—one of the basic industries of every seaport along the North Atlantic has bowed to the march of time.

Fresh Fish Trade

The once flourishing salt fishing business is gradually being displaced by the up-to-date methods of the fresh fish trade—rapid transportation, refrigeration on wheels, airplane express, latest ideas in freezing food in its prime, the fillet business—and now salt cod actually is being imported at Gloucester.

Famed the world over as a fish port — particularly salt fish — Gloucester no longer sends its sons on the long trips to the Grand Banks to salt down the cod fresh from the sea although the fresh fish boats still bring occasionally small lots of fish to be salted ashore. Instead of the colorful — often eventful — three-month voyages 1000 miles to the eastward, with holds filled with salt and under full canvas, Gloucester imports its necessary supply of salt cod.

Imported in 1934

From the land of the Vikings, from Newfoundland, from France, come stocks of salt fish—12,394,345 pounds were imported at the Massachusetts Customs District in 1934. A few days ago Iceland sent a full cargo to Gloucester and in an Iceland-owned and registered steamer—the Katla.

Fifty years ago Gloucester and a score of other fishing settlements in New England had a fleet of 765 sail engaged in the salt fisheries, 306 of the vessels going to the Grand Banks and 459 to Georges and the Northeast Shore grounds. Men who "went down to the sea in ships," hardy "men of iron" to the extent of 8751, manned the fleet. In 1884, the fleet brought back 1,000,000 quintals from their long voyages, all "green salted" and ready for the soaking in salt vats ashore before being stretched on the flakes (racks to the uninitiated) to dry out. The green salted measure of the fish was 175 pounds to a quintal.

Schooners Sailed

Schooners—before the day of auxiliary power was thought of in the fishing fleet—about the size of the steam trawlers of today sailed under fo'r'n' aft rig with skysails when weather permitted, and were handled as "saucily" as any of the most skillful sailors of square rigger days.

Then came the evolutionary change in modes of living, as industries increased and absorbed the greater portion of the young men whose ancesters had followed the sea for generations. A virtual scarcity of fishermen developed, men were "imported" from Newfoundland and Canada. Even Portugal and Italy contributed to the man-power of the fishing vessels. But the industrial era had another effect on the fishing industry—it led to different living habits, introducing new foods and radically different methods of preparing the old ones.

Fish Shipped Inland

Transportation was speeded up; refrigeration was provided; fresh fish was shipped inland and sold where previously nothing but canned and salt fish was available. The scores of buyers who came annually each spring to Boston, to contract for tons of salt cod to be shipped throughout the year, were listed at the old Boston Fish Bureau as the shoe buyers are listed today in that trade.

The fresh fish business took on new impetus, ice became a factor, displacing salt in the holds of outgoing vessels. A prominent Gloucester man forecast that in another decade Gloucester would no longer qualify as the great salt fish port. In 1919 there were only six sail in the "shacking" fleet—successor to the old Grand Banks salt codding fleet—and these vessels iced their fish, bringing them to port fresh where they were salted. Today there are none of that old-time type of craft left.

Salt Fish Dealers

The World War gave renewed vigor to demand for salt fish but it fell off noticeably afterward. Export demand, too, decreased. A lucrative business that Gloucester, Provincetown and other New England ports enjoyed in salt fish with such countries as Haiti, the West Indies and South American ports disappeared. Several years ago there were between 30 and 40 salt fish dealers in Boston; today there are three.

Yet the "farmers of the sea" England has a $3,000,000 industry. fish is largely filled by "carrying coals to Newcastle" in bringing salt fish from Iceland to Gloucester.

Battle Begins As Democrats Of State Meet

Treasurer Hurley Appears to Have Inside Track for Governorship

Plots Are Being Laid

As Delegates Arrive Prospects of Bitter Struggle Seen on Every Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, June 4—Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and gubernatorial candidate, announced this afternoon that Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett would make his nominating speech on the floor of the convention tomorrow.

Mr. Dever is the only one of the three candidates for Governor on the ground. Both Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley are on their way.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 4—Although the Democratic pre-primary convention is not yet under way, Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, appears certain of the gubernatorial endorsement. From all indications, he may win on the first ballot, having snared between 400 and 450 of the 766 delegates, according to reports.

The only possible chance that the State Treasurer will once again lose the gubernatorial post he fought for in 1934 is that Governor Curley comes into the open with outspoken support of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, or Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley. It appears that Mr. Dever is the most favored Curley candidate at present. But at the moment there is very little activity for either Mr. Dever or Lieutenant Governor Hurley.

The State Treasuer's supporters on the rules committee are planning to arrange the convention program so that the Senatorial contest will be settled first. In this way the Governor, as a Senatorial candidate, would be engineered out of the gubernatorial picture and the Treasurer would be the standard bearer as far as the Governor's fight is concerned.

Force Nomination

This plan superseded an early unofficial program whereby the Hurley group was planning to force the nomination of the attorney general first. Through this strategy the Hurley men expected to maneuver Mr. Dever into a tight spot inasmuch as there has been talk that Mr. Dever

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

S. S. Steel Pier Begins Service

With brass work and new paint glistening in the morning sunshine the S. S. Steel Pier set sail at 10 o'clock this morning from Long Wharf on the first of the season's daily trips to Provincetown.

The craft, which saw service in Florida and Atlantic City waters before coming to Boston two seasons ago, has undergone a $50,000 spring cleaning and renovating and is now proudly presented by its operators, the Cape Cod Steamship Company, as "the finest pleasure boat on the Massachusetts coast."

Aboard for the added delectation of passengers—of which it can accommodate 1600—are new deck games, a new restaurant, Don Kaye's orchestra from Hartford, Conn., a new public address system and various other improvements.

Elaborate safety devices have been installed. The owners declare, also, that the vessel is the only pleasure craft operating out of Boston which is provided with complete radio service at all times.

The Steel Pier's new radio equipment was used by Paul Thurlow, manager of the line today, to notify Customs House reporters of an unopposed landing at Provincetown—in spite of the leasing of the town pier by a rival line and the serving of notice upon him that his boat could not tie up there.

Said his message: "Five hundred Burdette College coeds landed Provincetown from initial trip of steamship Steel Pier today. Militia not called out."

Icebergs Scarce In North Atlantic

Actual scarcity of icebergs in the vicinity of the Grand Banks (where they are usually too plentiful for comfort of navigators at this time of year) spells release of two Coast Guard crews from the lone vigil of patrolling those waters, a month earlier than normal.

Only once since the International Ice Patrol was established in 1914, has there been so little ice found by the patrol as was the case this year. No bergs came within 200 miles of the steamship tracks this season, whereas last year—a "normal" ice year—the cutters were kept "on their toes" by heavy movement of ice across the steamer lanes, delaying discontinuance of the patrol until July 9.

One of the two cutters on the patrol, the Pontchartrain, is already en route back to New York, and the alternating patrol boat, the Champlain, is to return as soon as the present duty period is concluded on the Banks.

What—When—Where

Theaters

"PARNELL" (Shubert)—Historical romance starring Dennis King and Edith Barrett. Written by the late Elsie Schauffler, and presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—Gene Raymond in "Love on a Bet." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Small Town Girl," with Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Harbor Lights," "Neptune Nonsense." "Double or Nothing." "Ride Along Dude." "Plane Dippy." also latest newsreels.

UPTOWN—"Big Brown Eyes," featuring Joan Bennett. 2:15, 4:55, 7:40, 10:20. Also "Last of the Pagans." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

TREMONT—"Girl From 10th Ave." 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:59, 4:43, 7:27, 10:11. Also "To Beat the Band." 10:07 a. m., 12:37, 3:21, 6:05, 8:49.

BOSTON—Nils Aster, Adrienne Ames and Fritz Kortner in "Abdul the Damned." 10:16 a. m., 1:14, 4:12, 7:10, 10:08. Also "The Harvester," with Ann Rutherford. 11:43 a. m., 2:41, 5:39, 8:37.

EXETER—Donald Woods and Kay Linaker in "Road Gang." 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Evalyn Knapp and Phil Regan. 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.

FINE ARTS — Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:15, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Fox Movietone News. March of Time # 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Fenway: 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:34. Also "Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen, William Gargan and Katherine de Mille. Fenway: 2:42, 5:39, 8:36. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:34, 8:22.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Charlie Chan at the Circus." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston. 3:38, 6:40, 9:45.

Tonight at the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—New England Conservatory Night. 8:30.
March, "Pomp and Circumstance"..Elgar
Overture to "Jeanne d'Arc"....Converse
Boreas and Mount Wildcat.....Hovaness
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg".....Wagner
"Les Eolides," Symphonic Poem..Franck
Aria, "Pace, pace," from "La Forza del Destino".....Verdi
Soloist: Aniceta Shea, Soprano
"Bolero".....Ravel
"Emperor," Waltzes.....Strauss
"Liebestraum".....Liszt-Herbert
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin"
Wagner

MEMORIAL — "Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12:23, 2:45, 5, 7:12, 9:35.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

MODERN—Victor McLaglen and Claudette Colbert in "Under Two Flags." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis. 11:06 a. m., 2:10, 5:16, 8:20.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Grace Moore and Franchot Tone in "The King Steps Out." Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Roaming Lady," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters: 12:05, 3:05, 6, 8:55. Tomorrow: Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell in "Trouble for Two." Also "Devil's Squadron," with Richard Dix.

METROPOLITAN — Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "The Princess Comes Across." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:59, 7:51, 10:43. Stage: Cliff Edwards with his musical variety revue. Sevitzky and his orchestra. Tomorrow: "The Case Against Mrs. Ames," with Madeleine Carroll and George Brent. Stage: Ted Lewis with his Rhythm Rhapsody Revue.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

Music

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—City Concert Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. Baker Memorial Hall, Uphams Corner. 8.

Other Events

CAMBRIDGE WPA DRAMATICS — "The Patsy," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts. Lonsefellow School, Fayette Street and Broadway. 8.

SOUTH END WPA PROGRAM—Songs by Miss Vinie Daly, and dramatic readings by Oliver E. Bennett. Boston Industrial School, 17 Davis Street. 7.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS—"Friday the Thirteenth," presented by the Brighton-Allston Community Theater, with the Boston Concert Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Julia Ward Howe School, Dale and Sherman Streets. 10:30.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT — Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor. Frank V. Thompson School, Maxwell and Selden Streets. 2:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Landscape Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE (Swampscott) — June meetings of the Massachusetts and the New England School Library Associations. Conferences, luncheons, speeches. 9:30 a. m.

FENWAY PARK — Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. Chicago White Sox. 3.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Circus." Robert Treat Paine School, Blue Hill Avenue and Harvard Street. 1:30.

Wool Dealers Ship to Boston Despite Extra Customs Cost

Payment of customs duties at the Port of Boston — ranging close to $30,000,000 this fiscal year—is not all clear profit, even for Uncle Sam.

Cost of collecting has to be deducted from the sums paid by importers for the privilege of bringing foreign merchandise into the country. Federal statisticians figure that it costs about 3½ cents to collect each dollar at Boston.

Nearly 500 employees of the customs service have to be paid. Inestimable clerical work is required. Inspectors, samplers, appraisers, weighers, accountants and clerks, not to mention liquidators, have to check each entry of foreign goods all the way through the customs.

Weighing and Handling

Cost of collection is figured on a "mass production" basis—the larger the inflow of merchandise, the lower the cost of collecting each dollar. The current cost is the lowest for some years, owing to the unprecedented upward spurt of imports here. The 1935 cost, for instance, was about four and 1-3 cents; while in 1934, the cost was about 7 1-3 cents.

Expense of weighing and handling wool and cotton at Boston for transit to other ports, where the duty is paid, adds materially to the cost of collecting each dollar of duty at Boston. Importers of both fibers frequently enter their goods here "for warehouse," on account of the better weighing and examining facilities at Boston, though they file a "withdrawal transportation" entry at the same time, stating that the merchandise is to be shipped direct from the pier immediately after weighing and examining, without even entering a warehouse.

Pays the Cost

Under the law, a "warehouse" entry requires customs officials to weigh and examine the merchandise, but a "withdrawal transportation" entry delays the payment of duty until it is taken out of warehouse at destination. Result—various mills in northern New York State and New England receive wool and cotton through the port of Boston, but pay the duty at some other port where no money has been spent for handling. This brings up the cost of collection of each dollar at Boston and lowers it at the port where the duty is paid.

Such procedure is more expensive to the importer; for he must give a bond for the warehouse entry at Boston and an additional bond for the rewarehouse entry at port of destination, where it is put into storage until wanted. It necessitates services of extra laborers for handling bales for weighers at Boston, and it means that entry clerks here must furnish a detailed statement for the collector at the port of destination, showing weight of each individual bale, samples taken from each bale, percentage of yield of clean content for each lot of wool and the liquidation duty on each.

Cotton Another Item .. ....

With a large lot of 400 to 500 bales of Australian or New Zealand wool, 40 or more bales show various yields, requiring extensive and exacting work. From Jan. 1 to April 30, there were 5513 bales of wool and 2080 bales of cotton weighed and examined at the port of Boston and shipped to various ports, holding the cost of duty collection at Boston above it true level.

In addition, thousands of bales of carpet wool come into Boston annually, is weighed and examined, and used for floor coverings, on which no duty is collected, increasing still further the expense of collecting each dollar of duty for the port of Boston.

New England Office In Social Security Program Is Opened

To give and receive information on the application of the Social Security Act in the New England States, the regional office of the Social Security Board has been opened at 120 Boylston.

This office will perform two important functions, explains John Pearson, its director. Through it officials of the six New England States will render directly the essential reports and estimates on which the Social Security Board will allot federal funds and grants-in-aid to the states. And to it will come employees, and employers and members of the general public who need information on their rights and obligations under the Social Security Act.

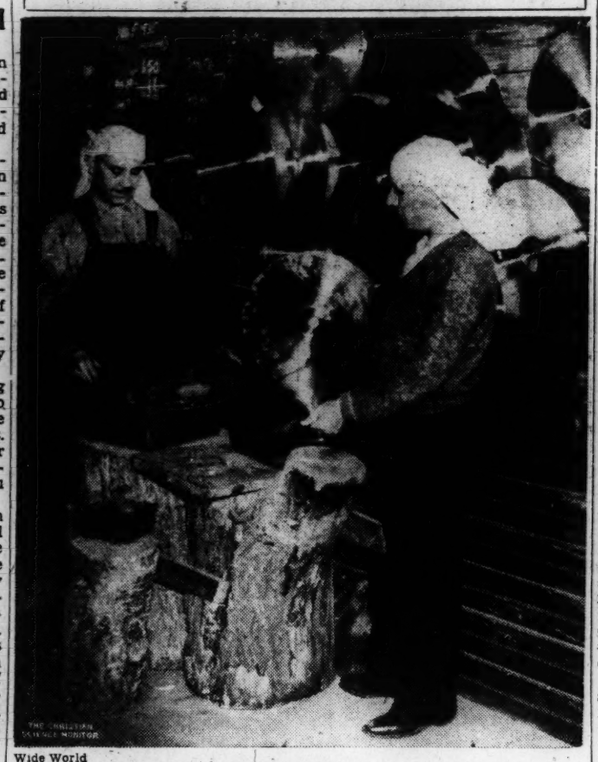
The office is essentially a clearing house for information. It takes no part at all in administration of the state or federal laws on the subject. The actual collection of taxes under the Social Security Act will be entirely in the hands of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

At the new office specialists on unemployment compensation and other phases of the program are available for the assistance of state officials on request. Employers may obtain full information also regarding the federal old-age benefits system which goes into effect next year.

"No region in the United States has responded more generously than New England to the necessities of public assistance," says Mr. Pearson. "I believe most New England people will agree that this region will benefit directly from a nation-wide recognition of these needs.

"I believe," he continues, "that the act is a sincere effort to provide safeguards against the major misfortunes of life, following a principle of voluntary co-operation between the Federal Government, the states and local communities, to which this country has always adhered."

They Can Keep a Secret



Wide World

Strike the Cymbal, Beat the Drum

It Perhaps Never Occurs to the Average Concertgoer That Cymbals Have to Be Tuned as Well as Violins

Making the cymbals for famous orchestras and bands is the work of Avedis Zildjian, left, shown at work in his foundry at Quincy, Mass. The process used by Mr. Zildjian has been kept a secret in his family for more than three centuries. Paul Whiteman, Eddie Duchin, Vincent Lopez, Rudy Vallee and many other well-known band leaders are numbered among Mr. Zildjian's regular customers.

Securities Firm Held Dolan's Work

(Continued from Page 9)

ities Corporation was that he "was going into business."

Mr. Dodge then asked where Quinn had got the money to start his concern.

"I don't know," answered the witness, "I just had it. . . . It was in a box at home."

"What denomination was the money—ones or 100's?" asked Mr. Dodge.

"I don't know."

"How did you bring it into town?"

"In my pocket."

Under additional questioning, the witness said that he had gone to Florida with Mr. Dolan and Harold B. Simpson, a Dolan associate. They did not return to Boston until they had learned that the Finance Commission had been reorganized. The Financial Commission had previously been probing Mr. Dolan's activities. After Governor Curley altered its membership, however, this investigation was brought to a close.

Mr. Quinn said that he had not gone to the Federal National Bank to borrow the $20,000 needed in addition to his $5000 to start the Legal Securities Corporation. He did own all the stock, however, and the officers of the Legal Securities Corporation were dummies for him. Mr. Quinn came to the stand equipped with journals and records of the company.

George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city, charged this morning that employees and associates of Mr. Dolan, former city treasurer, "set up and organized" the Legal Securities Corporation.

Among the certificates and papers read into the record this morning by Mr. Farnum were applications for brokers' licenses by Thomas J. Boles, Mr. Simpson and Frederick J. Reardon, who all said on their applications that they were employees of the E. L. Dolan Company. The applications were signed by Mr. Dolan, who said that he had known the men for many years.

At one point this morning, Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for Mr. Dolan, objected to the admission of a letter signed by Edward J. Supple, one of the alleged "dummy" directors of the Legal Securities Corporation. Mr. Dodge retorted that Mr. Supple was a material part of the conspiracy and that any act of his was material, provided proof was given later that such a conspiracy had existed. The letter was admitted.

Mr. Supple, it was learned today, is at present in Florida.

Further official papers submitted by Attorney Farnum recorded the incorporation of the Legal Securities firm and its frequent changes of personnel, as well as its change of name to the R. L. Emerson Company, of which J. Walter Quinn, described yesterday as Mr. Dolan's chauffeur, finally became president.

* * *

Chief witness for the city yesterday was Attorney Edward Donovan, Boston lawyer, who testified that he drew up the form of the Legal Securities Corporation under the direction of Mr. Dolan and Mr. Supple. Attorney Donovan said that the corporation's 1000 shares had been divided between Mr. Supple, Miss Winifred White (another of the "dummy" directors) and himself.

Long-Name Ship Skipping Boston

Customs men, immigration officers, tug boat captains and erstwhile ships reporters breathed a sigh of relief today when they learned that a Russian motorship with an 18-letter name was not coming to Boston. Although this alphabetical hazard is mere child's play compared with the 58-letter town in Wales, those persons who record for some reason or other the names of incoming ships were pretty appalled by the thought of something spelled Vtoriayapyatiletha.

The Vtoriayapyatiletha — which really isn't so much after a bit of practice—arrived at Providence the other day to unload coal. She, or perhaps one should say they, is now scheduled to sail up the Hudson to Albany for a cargo of scrap iron and steel. While usually rather jealous of the shipping trade which goes to other ports, Boston shipping officials were not too put out about losing the patronage of the Vtoriayapyatiletha.

Prorogue Urged For Legislature

Pointing out that only four members of the Massachusetts House and one member of the Senate are delegates to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland next week, Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham told the Senate today that he hoped the legislature would meet next week to effect a speedy prorogation.

Senator James C. Scanlon of Somerville said the Democrats not only would be glad to meet next week but that they would extend the courtesy of holding up action on legislation which would be affected by the absence of the Republicans who were out of the city.

Church in Norwood Plans Celebration On 200th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWOOD, Mass., June 4—Founding of their church 200 years ago will be observed by Norwood Congregationalists and their friends Sunday and Monday, June 7 and 8.

Greetings will be extended to the Norwood Church by representatives of national and state churches at a "Fellowship Service" presided over by Frank G. Allen, former Governor of Massachusetts, on Sunday evening. The following evening, a gathering of former pastors will be addressed by Dean Emeritus Charles R. Brown of Yale Divinity School, whose topic will be "The Church of Tomorrow."

In connection with the two-day observances, an exhibit of the records, dating back to 1738, historical documents and articles, including early church vessels, has been assembled at Day House, home of the Norwood Historical Society.

Milk Producers Dissatisfied, Report to Congress Shows

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Congress was told by the Federal Trade Commission today that conditions in the Boston milk market have improved recently but that "widespread dissatisfaction continued among producers, especially in Massachusetts."

The statement was contained in the commission's report on its study of the Boston and other milk markets, authorized last year.

The report said the Boston milkshed comprised the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maine, with Vermont producing about 60 per cent of the milk entering the Boston market and Massachusetts only about 14 per cent.

Unstable Conditions

"Conditions in the Boston market long have been unstable," the report said, "and while the efforts of the Federal Market Administrator and the Massachusetts Board of Milk Control have done much to improve conditions in that milkshed, there continues to be widespread dissatisfaction among producers, especially those in Massachusetts."

The report said that one of the problems confronting control authorities in the Boston milkshed was that of reconciling the demands of different groups of producers, both organized and unorganized, in Massachusetts and other parts of the area.

Control of Market

Seventy per cent of the Boston milk supply, the report continued, is controlled by one dominant co-operative federation—the New England Milk Dairies, Inc. It found the dominant member of the federation was the New England Milk Producers' Association, a bargaining organization with over 20,000 members, of whom only 4000 were in Massachusetts.

Early in 1934, the report said, 30 distributors handled 90 per cent of the milk supply for the Greater Boston market. The commission found that in 1935, the two largest producers handled 63 per cent of the Class 1 milk sales in the market.

Trailer Presents New Tax Problem

America's permanent transient population living in automobile trailers is beginning to create problems for the tax collector.

Prof. Charles T. Andrews of Boston University's College of Administration has declared that four out of five trailer homes have no permanent address other than the open road. The exodus of families in automobile trailers, Professor Andrews said, is often the only outlet for those who default their homes to towns and cities when they find themselves unable to pay their taxes.

These trailer transients leaving their homes to avoid paying taxes, and living like nomads, Professor Andrews said, are contributing factors in the present real estate problem where towns are finding themselves in possession of the homes of tax delinquents—although New England has not yet been seriously troubled with this cause.

Professor Andrews estimated that total costs for a couple in a trailer run as low as $12 a week. The only taxes contributed are indirect sales taxes included in the price of food.

Many people are able to enjoy an economical vacation, Professor Andrews said, by touring with their home on wheels behind them, and he believed that this is as far as the trailer movement should be allowed to go without the control of appropriate taxation.

Transportation Experts to Speak

Leaders and experts in the fields of rail, air, water and highway transportation will be heard at the national conference on transportation scheduled for the Alumni Day celebrations, Monday, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in honor of its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, will be the principal speaker at the alumni dinner which will begin at 10 a. m. Railroad problems will be discussed by Col. Charles D. Young, a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association, new policy-making group for the American Air Lines, will discuss the airship connection across the Atlantic, heavier-than-air transport problems of the trans-Pacific, higher altitude flying and greater speed.

Water transportation, especially those problems of the American merchant marine, will be discussed by Edward P. Farley, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board and president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Edwin T. James, chief of the division of highway transportation of the Bureau of Public Roads, will talk on highway transportation problems.

Picnic Basket Rules Laid Down

A full picnic basket in every family closet, is the slogan of Mrs. Ruth D. Morley, extension specialist in child development at Massachusetts State College.

With such a basket always ready packed with outing necessities, she says, days in the open can be started easily and happily, with smiles on the faces of all the family members—instead of harassed frowns produced by last-minute rushes to nearby stores and searches in attics and basements.

Here are a few essentials for such a basket, according to this expert: frying pan, stew pan, tin pail, air-tight containers for salt, sugar and matches; plates and cups; knives, forks, spoons and paring knife; long-handled fork and spoon; spatula; hatchet for firewood; soap, paper towels, paper napkins, clean newspaper, blanket and camp stool.

"Then," Mrs. Morley adds, "all you have to do is to add the food itself and off you go without fuss or bother. You'll have a better time—and you'll go oftener."

Phi Beta Kappa Plans Exercises

A poem to be written and read by Robert Frost, and an oration by Bronislaw Malinowski, professor of anthropology at the University of London, will be features of the literary exercises of the Harvard University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa this year, it has been announced.

The literary exercises, which have customarily been held in the spring at commencement time, this year will be part of the Harvard tercentenary celebration ceremonies in the fall. The oration and poem, which are open to the public, will be delivered at Sanders Theater, Sept. 17, at 8:30 p. m.

Mothercraft Club Of Massachusetts Holds Its Field Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 4—The fourth annual play day of the Mothercraft Club of Massachusetts was marked by the dedication of the first "Mothers' Memory Garden" in Massachusetts. The garden is a tribute to Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, the founder of the world-wide movement known as "Mothercraft."

An informal reception was held for Mrs. Kimball of Boston and Amherst; President and Mrs. Hugh P. Baker of Massachusetts State College; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, dean of Stonleigh College and national past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Thomas Walker of Boston, retiring state president; Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree, extension secretary; Mrs. Carl Illig Jr. of Onset, chairman of the public health division; Mrs. Norman H. Hastings of West Roxbury, chairman of the American home division, and other outstanding clubwomen.

Mrs. Poole acted as master of ceremonies at the dedication, presenting the ceremonial spade to Mrs. Floyd A. Thompson of Amherst, custodian of the garden.

Mrs. Kimball said that her inspiration for "Mothercraft" grew from watching a friend care for orchids. The need to have children nurtured and their growth carefully watched caused her to organize the work of spreading education for better child care in 1908. Since that time, she said, clubwomen and educators have spread the work throughout the world.

Pedestrian Safety Campaign to Open

Admitting that it cannot hope to do much with pedestrians injured in trying to cross the streets while under the influence of liquor—814 last year—but optimistic that it can be of assistance to "5332 absent-minded persons who are in the statistical list to be run down in 1936," the Massachusetts Safety Council has opened a three months' campaign for "pedestrian safety."

The council, in announcing the forthcoming issue of a leaflet, which later will be available at headquarters, 80 Federal Street, pointed out that 14,619 pedestrians were run down in the peak highway traffic period last year. The campaign, therefore, has been timed to the corresponding months this summer.

The first 10,000 copies of the leaflet will be distributed in rural towns, and this week speakers of the council will carry the message of highway safety to 135 country schools.

Authors of the leaflet are Maxwell Halsey and Dr. Harry R. DeSilva of the bureau of traffic research at Harvard, Col. Robert C. Eddy of M. I. T., Clarence W. Taylor of the Federal Traffic Census, Charles S. Warren of the Massachusetts Automobile Rating and Accident Prevention Bureau, Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne and Lewis E. MacBrayne, president and general manager of the council.

Boston Fish Pier Goes on Exhibition

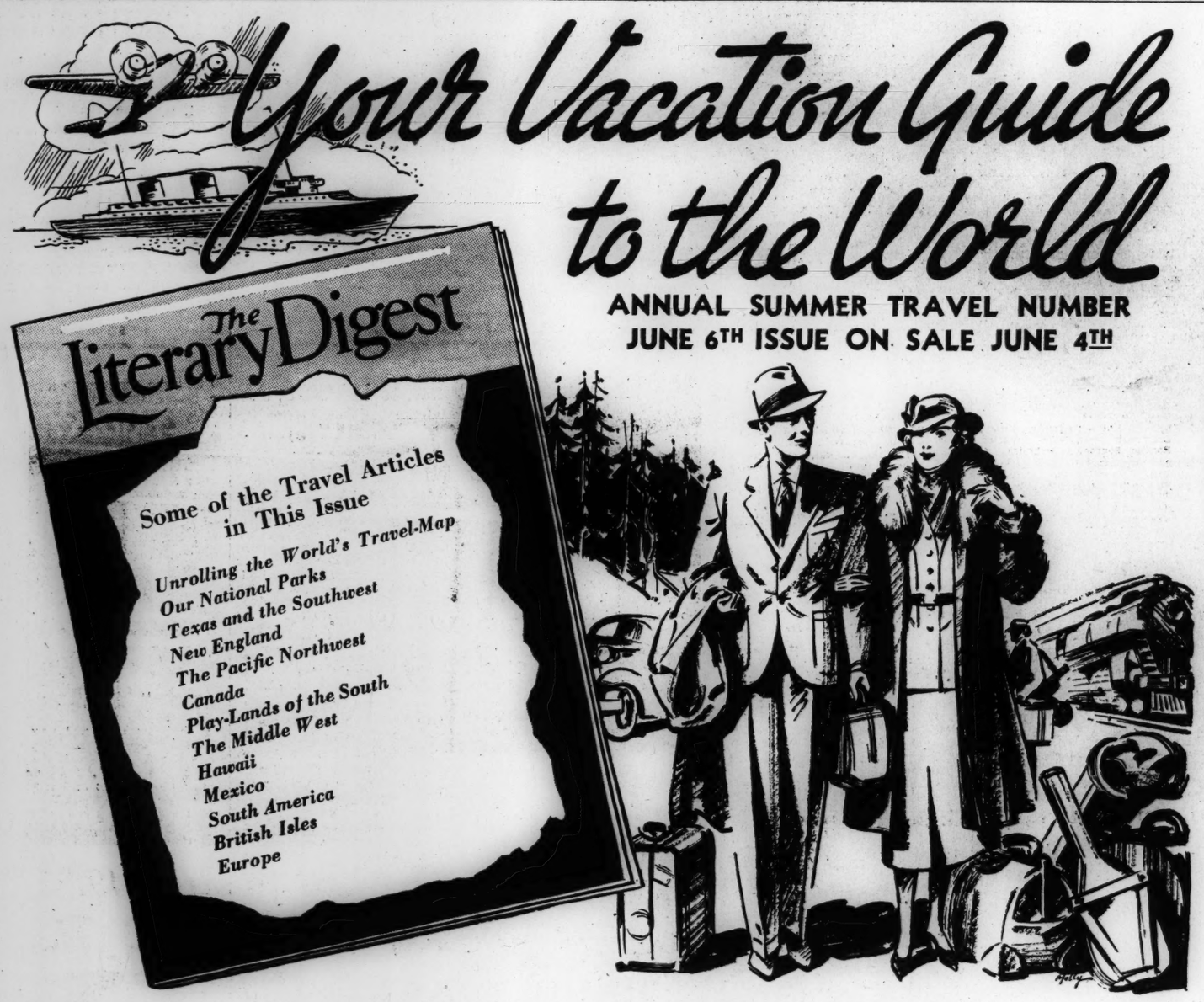
How fresh fish is filleted, how ice is made in the big freezer at Boston Fish Pier to supply outgoing fishing vessels for keeping their catches, how the trips are sold when brought to the pier by the auction system, the colorful saga of the age-old industry that has been basicly New England from the time the Pilgrims settled Plymouth—all this was unfolded today to a group of residents and visitors to Boston. They were taking advantage of the WPA Adult Recreation Lecture-Tour Division to visit the Boston Fish Pier under the leadership of Mrs. Inez M. Tehan. A "guide" conducted the party about the pier, stores, refrigeration and cold-storage plant.

Sunday 'Outings' Stir Auto Dealers

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 4 (AP)—Pittsfield automobile dealers didn't mind giving demonstrations when they thought they had a prospect, but when they discovered they had been taking some families on Sunday excursions, they decided to do something about it.

Some "prospects," they determined, asked for Sabbath Day demonstrations in many instances—not intending to purchase, but simply to obtain transportation for their Sunday outings.

The dealers, as a result, have started a petition which would close salesrooms on Sunday.



WHERE TO GO . . .

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

For Readers Who Want to Do Their Own Thinking

Flood Control Projects For N. E. Authorized

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Congressional authorization of flood-control projects on New England streams, to cost about $25,061,000, was completed yesterday with House approval of the conference report on the omnibus flood-control bill.

New England projects inserted by the Senate Commerce Committee were approved by the conferees without amendment. The list included $10,028,900 construction for 10 flood-control reservoirs on the upper Connecticut River tributaries, and a $7,725,000 plan for similar works to control the Merrimack River.

States Must Aid Work

Each project included additional estimated costs for lands and damages in the construction of the dams and reservoirs, which, the bill provided, must be paid by the states or local communities benefiting from the works.

The estimated cost of lands and damages on the Connecticut River was $3,344,100. On the Merrimack River the bill listed the cost as $3,500,000.

The Federal Government will pay the construction cost, with authority in the bill to proceed with construction as soon as title has been obtained to the dam sites, and reasonable assurance has been received that the costs of the reservoir sites and damages will be provided.

Interstate Compacts

The bill further authorized states to negotiate interstate flood control compacts, which must then be ratified by Congress before becoming effective. A special bill specifically granting the same authority to the New England states, New York, and the Ohio Valley states already has been passed by Congress.

In view of the serious damage sustained along the Connecticut River during the last flood, New England members of Congress expected the War Department to recommend immediate undertaking of that project.

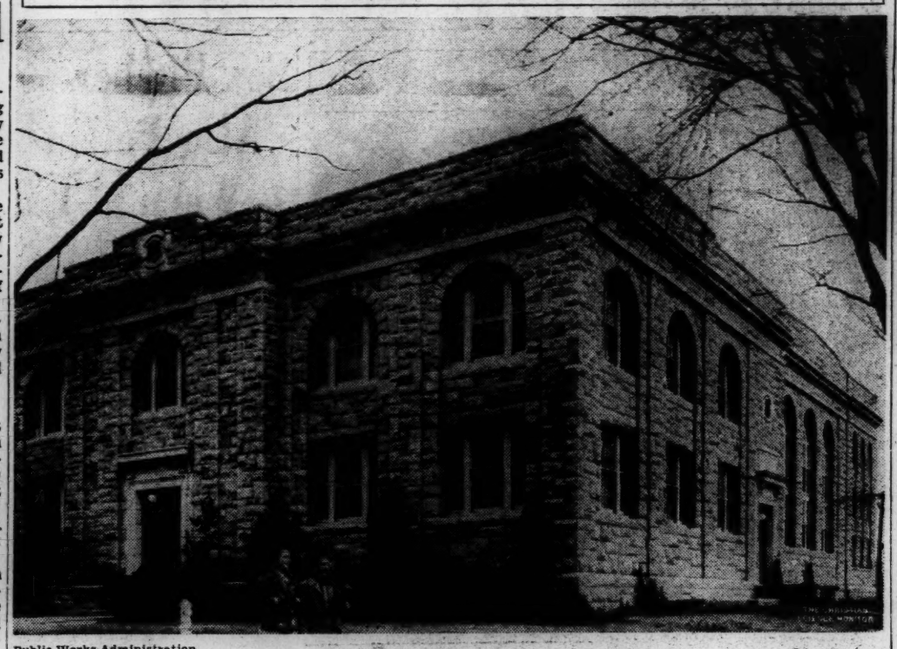
The bill also directed the War Department to proceed with surveys on 15 New England rivers with a view to determining flood conditions and recommending future projects.

Other New England Projects

In addition to the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, projects on New England streams included Lamoille River, Vermont, $66,000; Otter Creek, Vermont, $49,500 at Rutland and $22,500 at Proctor; Hoosic River, $66,000 at North Adams, Mass.; $216,000 at Bennington, Vt., and $43,000 at Hoosic Falls, N. Y.

Survey projects were approved on the Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot and Saco Rivers in Maine; the Passumpsic, Winooski, Dog and West Rivers in Vermont; the Merrimack River in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; the Connecticut River in four states; the Big Black River in Massachusetts; the Blackstone River in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the Seekonk, Woonasquatucket and Moshassuk Rivers in Rhode Island.

Rhode Island State College Adds to Its Plant



Public Works Administration

Edwards Hall Provides Assembly Hall and Recreation Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., June 4—Rhode Island State College may consider itself fortunate to have in its possession this brand-new building. Not that there was any difficulty about its construction—but because of the fact that the Federal Government helped the college pay for it with a $15,000 allotment. Recently completed, it has been named Edwards Hall, and furnishes an assembly hall and recreation rooms for the students.

Maine Senators Blamed by Brann For Quoddy Action

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Responsibility for the Senate's rejection of the Passamaquoddy tide harnessing project in Maine was placed upon Senators Hale and White, Maine Republicans, yesterday by Gov. Louis J. Brann.

In a statement issued in the Senate gallery he described as "fatal" the action of Senator Hale in pressing for a separation of the vote on a resolution introduced by Senator Robinson (D-Ark.) to amend the deficiency bill so as to include provision for "Quoddy" and the ship canal.

Voted Separately

The Senate voted on each separately, approving the naming of a board to study the canal and rejecting the proposal in so far as it provided for creation of a board to study the Maine project.

Governor Brann, a candidate for the Senate against Senator White, said:

"The sole responsibility for the loss of Quoddy rests upon Senators Hale and White of Maine.

"It could only succeed by a very close co-operation on the part of the Maine Senators and Senator Fletcher of Florida and those favoring the Florida Ship Canal.

Handling "Bungled"

"The handling of Quoddy by the Maine Senators was bungled, to put it mildly. Had Senator Hale and White supported the Robinson resolution as it existed or in its spirit, it would have passed the Senate with a majority of at least nine votes.

"Senators Hale and White must assume full responsibility for the loss of $9,000,000 in relief funds which would have been expended in the State within the next eight months.

"Their failure is tragic to the people of Eastern Maine, will prevent the permanent rehabilitation of a people deprived of their industries and sources of livelihood, and will cause want and deprivation among the citizens of this section.

"Unemployment was created for about 5000 people.

"The fight for Quoddy must take place upon another front and will be carried on with vigor and earnestness."

Iowan Heroine Introduced In Book of Prize Novelist

Winifred Mayne Van Etten, winner of the Atlantic Monthly novel prize of $10,000, is in Boston this week, making final revisions with her publishers, Little, Brown & Co., of "I Am the Fox."

Interviewed at her publisher's office, this middle-western successor to Mazo de la Roche, Ann Bridge and Samuel Rogers, previous winners of the Atlantic prize, explained that the title of her first novel is a sentence spoken by one of the characters and was suggested by a slight argument with her husband over fox-hunting, which he approves and she disapproves.

Teacher and Stenographer

The book, however, beyond that, has nothing to do with hunting. It is, the publishers tell us, "modern in its design, swift and illuminating in its characterization of a girl of the twentieth century brought up in Iowa."

Although unexpectedly successful with her first sizable literary production, a work of some 90,000 words, Mrs. Van Etten has been quietly exercising her pen, or typewriter, for some years, fitting her practicing in between teaching and housekeeping and odd stenographic jobs in banks and law offices. Her only other published story appeared in college magazines.

The Next Different

The smooth, pale brown hair, the quiet gray eyes, the trimly tailored young figure, all indicate a steady purpose and confirm somehow the author's statement that she had begun her second book before she knew of the award. It will be very different from "I Am the Fox," which is to make its apearance in August.

Mrs. Van Etten was born in Emmetsburg, Iowa, and is a graduate of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, where for some years she taught in the English department. She holds a Master's degree from Columbia University. She is of Irish and Dutch ancestry, a descendant of Paulus Van Der Vort, whose marriage was the second to be celebrated in the settlement of New Amsterdam, in 1640.

As if not yet quite sure that her book was to be published, and that she really was the winner of a large money prize, she perched timidly on a stiff chair in her publisher's Beacon Street office, like a small bird longing to escape the business interviews and fly off across the Common. Her husband, Bernard Van Etten, has taken a vacation from his business to accompany her to Boston.

What's Going On In the Arts

Motion Picture Notes

AT THE Fine Arts, the principal feature is a revival of "Henry VIII," that superior historical picture which stars Charles Laughton. Of vital interest is the latest "March of Time," featuring the unemployment problem in America and the history and present status of the Ethiopian affair. There is also a Fox newsreel and a performance once daily of the Haydn "Surprise" Symphony as recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Koussevitzky.

"Show Boat" will continue for a third week at the Keith Memorial.

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BOSTON

Battle Begins As Democrats Of State Meet

(Continued from Page 9)

would shift into the attorney general contest if he failed to stop the treasurer in the gubernatorial fight. However, it is understood that this proposed maneuver has been abandoned as impractical.

There are numerous indications that the Lieutenant Governor's forces and those of Mr. Dever have banded together in a last-minute attempt to stall the Treasurer's gubernatorial train. It is expected that one of them will throw his strength to the other after the first ballot or two, if the nomination takes that long.

Plastered City

Meanwhile, the State Treasurer's supporters have plastered the city with Hurley placards. The first thing that strikes the eyes of the delegates on the way into the hotels are billboards and signs favoring the Hurley candidacy. In fact, the Charles F. Hurley group has taken all honors for placard work.

As for the Governor openly attempting to stop the treasurer there are some political leaders who believe the Governor might be committing political suicide by doing so. They harken back to the experience of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York. These two men after opposing Governor Curley and President Roosevelt, respectively, sunk into political oblivion.

They suffered this fate because they tried to stop men who were unbeatable. Charles F. Hurley appears to have been placed in the same unbeatable class. It is figured here that Governor Curley might be courting the same fate as former Governors Ely and Smith, should he actually throw a political monkey wrench into the Hurley works.

Rules Committee Meets

The rules committee meets this afternoon to determine the order of the convention nominations. As it is controlled by the State Treasurer it is expected the order he wishes will be adopted. If so, Governor Curley is certain to be placed in a delicate position.

As the 766 delegates made ready to attend the "night-before" banquet at the Hotel Kimball tonight, they heard renewed rumors that James A. Farley, Postmaster General and leading Democratic chieftain, will endeavor to prevail upon Governor Curley to abandon his plans for a United States Senator campaign in the interests of party harmony.

Although few gave cognizance to the report, which renews a similiar story circulated several weeks ago, the bearers declare the Postmaster General would like to clear the way for the renomination of United States Senator Marcus A. Coolidge. This would go toward harmonizing the party.

But if the Governor moves down to the gubernatorial contest, the other candidates must be provided for, no easy task. Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley would be forced to accept a judgeship or renomination to his present post. Charles F. Hurley would have to be induced to accept a "lucrative federal post" and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, would have to seek re-election. The biggest fly in this Farley broth is the fact that State Treasurer Hurley insists he will refuse a federal post. He has served notice that failing of selection for Governor at Springfield he will carry his fight to the primaries.

Despite Pleadings

Therefore, at this moment it appears that the Governor will remain a senatorial candidate despite the pleadings from Washington. As a senatorial aspirant he is certain of nomination, undoubtedly on the first ballot, unless Senator Coolidge enters the contest at the eleventh hour. Even at that, the Governor is certain of selection at Springfield.

Indications are that Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, will be renominated on the first ballot over his only opponent, Leo D. Walsh of Boston.

At the "night-before" banquet Mr. Farley will be the chief speaker. Governor Curley and Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, also are among the scheduled speakers.

Ely-Walsh Control

Few who attended the 1934 banquet at Worcester will forget the demonstration made in favor of James M. Curley. From that demonstration it appeared that the present Governor would sweep the convention. But the Ely-Walsh forces managed to control the convention and dictate the selection of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole. Mr. Curley later defeated General Cole at the primaries.

In the light of that demonstration, led by State Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston, it will be interesting to compare the cheering for State Treasurer Hurley, who is now in the lead for the gubernatorial selection. The Treasurer, having announced he would go into the primaries if the convention is proved boss-ridden, has placed himself in somewhat the same position as Mr. Curley stood in 1934.

Selection of Chairman

Two post-nomination contests of importance loom on Friday morning, one the selection of a chairman of the convention. Upon the selection may hang the chances of State Treasurer Hurley and Lieutenant Governor Hurley in the gubernatorial contest. It is understood Mayor Edward Kenney is the State Treasurer's candidate and Leo M. Harlow, chairman of the 1934 convention, is the Lieutenant Governor's choice. However, this is not yet officially certain.

At the 1934 convention the selection of Mr. Harlow proved helpful in the nomination of General Cole for Governor inasmuch as he clamped a muzzle on the fighting Curley forces who were attempting to stall on the third ballot. Therefore, it may be seen that a vigorous chairman, friendly to one or the other parties, might swing the convention one way or the other at a critical moment.

Rules Committee

The other important battle is the rules committee's selection of a committee chairman. It appears likely that State Treasurer Hurley will win a victory in this contest. His candidate, Charles F. J. Harrington of Watertown, it is reported, is slated for the post.

Also before the nomination scheduled for tomorrow afternoon comes the adoption of a platform, which undoubtedly will support the national and state administration. A lively battle probably will ensue over some proposals, particularly on those to abolish the veterans preference in civil service, adoption of flat rate compulsory automobile insurance, and establishment of biennial legislative sessions.

Today at 2 p. m. is the deadline for platform plank proposals. It is expected that the resolutions committee, when it starts to work, must consider nearly 100 proposed planks.

Many Candidates

Meanwhile the list of candidates for the various offices show the field is crowded. They are as follows:

For Governor: Paul A. Dever, Attorney General; Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer; Joseph L. Hurley, Lieutenant Governor.

For Lieutenant Governor: Frank H. Foy, New England director of the National Emergency Council; Francis E. Kelly, former Boston City Councilor and defeated candidate for the same office in 1934; Joseph A. Langone Jr., State Senator; Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction; William P. Yoerg, Mayor of Holyoke.

For State Treasurer: Henry C. Gill, director of financial relations for the Federal Housing Administration; Daniel J. Honan, State Representative; James M. Hurley, former State Commissioner of Civil Service; Morgan T. Ryan, former State Registrar of Motor Vehicles; James C Scanlan, State Senator; Frederick R. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston School Committee; Frank J. Tibert, chairman of the New Counties Association; Paul E. Sauliere, chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board.

For Secretary of State: Clement Riley of Norwood; Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, defeated Democratic candidate in 1934.

For Attorney General: Joseph Finnegan, former State Senator; James J. Kiley of Charlestown; Francis M. McKeown, State Senator.

For State Auditor: Thomas H. Buckley, present State Auditor; Leo D. Walsh of Boston.

It is understood that the Governor is favorable to a slate composed of himself for United States Senator, Lieutenant Governor Hurley or Attorney General Dever for Governor; Mr. Lyman for Lieutenant Governor; Dr. Santosuosso for Secretary of State; Mr. Sauliere for State Treasurer; Mr. Buckley for State Auditor, and Senator McKeown for Attorney General. Whether the Governor will fight for this slate is not certain at this moment inasmuch as he continues to deny any intentions to boss the convention.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild: Wilde's "An**	Madge Marley, songs; Carl	Red Sox-Cleveland game.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:15	**Ideal Husband"**.....	Landt; orchestra	"The Bluebirds": vocal.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	"Answer Me This"	Clyde Barrie; orchestra.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	'Checkerboard"; variety	Dick Tracy: detective sketch.	Don Di-Bona's Orchestra.....
6:00	News; Journal; talk.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	Benay Venuta, songs.....
6:15	Captain Tim's Story.....	"Terry and Ted": sketch.....	"News of Youth".....	Bachelors Quartet; pianists...
6:30	News; music; sport briefs...	Music; soloist; speaker.....	Sport reports	Rendezvous: interview .....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Jay Wesley's sport review....	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Sport reports; vocalist.....
7:00	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Frank Parker; Bob Hope;	Yankee News Service.....
7:15	Tony Russell, songs.....	Edwin C. Hill, news.....	quartet; Red Nichols's Orch.	"Irish Echoes": soloists and
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch..	Soloist; popular orchestra....	Kate Smith; orchestra.....	instrumentalists .....
7:45	Jack Randolph's Orchestra..	Revue: popular recording....	Beake Carter, news comment.	Dramatic sketch .....
8:00	Talk, "American Program	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra;	Air Show: Alexander Gray;	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra....
8:15	for Coming Conventions"..	Frank Fay, comedian; Rob-	Charles Hanson Towne; or.,	Harry Rodgers, organist.....
8:30	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra....	ert Taylor, screen player;	"Torchlight Parade"; political	Little Symphony Orchestra;
8:45	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra....	"Fats" Waller, pianist.....	dramatization; music	Grace Leslie, contralto.....
9:00	Death Valley Days: western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra...
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist...	Boat; Captain Henry; solo-	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist...	Yankee News Service.....
9:30	"Night-Before" Democratic	ists; Westerners; blackface	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist.....	Democratic Pre - Primary
9:45	dinner; addresses, Post-	skits; orchestra	Network speaker	Convention from Spring-
10:00	master General James A.	Bing Crosby and Jimmy Der-	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	field, Mass.; opening ad-
10:15	Farley; Gov. James M.	sey's Orchestra; Bob Burns;	soloists; and specialties.....	dress by temporary
10:30	Curley; Joseph McGrath,	George Jessel; Norman Tal-	Dramatizations of the news..	chairman and address by
10:45	state committee chairman	madge; Jackie Searle.....	Sport commentator	keynoter .....
11:00	Reports; news; music.....	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Larry Funk's Orchestra.....
11:15	"Asking America for a Plat-	Sport Review; Musical Turns	Local dance music.....	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.....
11:30	form": relays from Ameri-	Fletcher Henderson's Orch....	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra...	Griff Williams's Orchestra...
11:45	can cities	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra...	Griff Williams's Orchestra...

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; fan mail drama.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), High School Town Meeting of the Air: "The Supreme Court: Shall Its Power Be Curtailed?"

11:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music recital.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News"

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: conservation program.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."

3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington; band music.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Moorish Tales," based on Washington Irving stories; read by George Gaul; musical background.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Frank Fay Calling": popular orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": sketch with screen stars; Jean Dickenson; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Prohibition Party program; notifications ceremony for Dr. D. L. Colvin as party presidential candidate.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Bumps Bringing Bouncing Bridge In Town of Clinton Into Disrepute

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4 (AP)—Clinton's famous "bouncing bridge" which has the apparent occult power of bouncing speeding automobiles off the highway and down a 15-foot bank remained an uncared-for orphan today after a conference at which were represented the town, the county, the State, the railroad, and the Metropolitan District Commission.

But the conferences will continue, according to Amos T. Saunders, counsel for the country commission. The conferences have been continuing on and off for 12 years, he added.

The bridge is on a state highway in Clinton, on a main route from Worcester to Lowell, over a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad. It is also within the metropolitan district surrounding the Clinton Dam. And the county, under law, has the jurisdiction over all bridges and culverts within the county lines.

The bridge, built in a horse-and-buggy era, is so constructed, with sloping approaches and short, narrow flat top, that a speeding car is distinctly "bounced" and, if speeding fast enough, as some have been, is bounced off the highway. In addition, the planking top is, admittedly by all parties, in poor condition.

This most recent conference was called when the town, on the eve of Memorial Day week end, threatened to close it. The county commission intervened, had it kept open for the holiday traffic and agreed again to get all parties together. None claims ownership or responsibility for the costs of repairs, although the State and county commission agrees it rests between the town and the railroad. The railroad representatives said they had offered to pay half the cost of repairs if the town will pay half. The town insisted the railroad pay all.

But Mr. Saunders said the town and the railroad are at last approaching "a basis of conversations" and he has hopes means may be found to soften the bounces.

League Association Elects

Officers elected at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the League of Nations Association are: Edwin S. Webster, honorary state president; Conrad Hobbs, president; Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, Manley O. Hudson, Francis H. Russell, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, vice-presidents; S. Warren Sturgis, treasurer; Miss Irene Armstrong, assistant treasurer; Miss E. E. McClintock, chairman of the board of directors.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 146 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, June 14, 21, and 28, 7 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 6.04mc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, June 13, July 25, Sept. 5, 5:15 p. m.; Fridays, July 3, Aug. 14, Sept. 25, 9:15 a. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Providence—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WPRO, 630kc

Vermont

Springfield—First and third Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WNBX, 1360kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, June 14, 21, and 28, 7 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, July 5, 9 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Anchorage Station Bids Are Opened

Bids for the construction of a Coast Guard anchorage station, roadway and public park in Hull were opened yesterday by the Department of Public Works. The lowest bidder was the Bay State Dredge and Construction Company of East Boston, $100,165. Next lowest was A. R. Doyle, Inc., $121,648; and third, Bradford Weston, Inc., $135,343.

This project calls for filling in Widemere Pond and dredging the flats near Hog Island so Coast Guard boats and pleasuer craft may anchor close inshore near Nantasket Avenue, Point Allerton.

The Federal Government is to contribute $53,000; the state, $20,000; the county, $10,000, and Hull, $20,000.

Providence Halts 10-Cent Auto Shine

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4 (AP)—A somewhat lucrative business, engaged in by street urchins, has ended under orders of Police Supt. Miles A. Glidden.

Informed that boys were polishing cars in parking places for 10 cents a car, Glidden ordered police to round them up.

The superintendent said he was concerned for the safety of the youths who, during their operations, were endangered by moving traffic. He also had received complaints, he said, that operations had not at all times been confined to polishing, but that some cars had been looted.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	June 5	Cherbourg	June 10	June 4, 5:00 pm	June 5, 6:30 am
Paris	June 6	Plymouth	June 13	June 5, 8:00 pm	June 6, 8:00 am
Columbus	June 9	Plymouth	June 16	June 8, 8:00 pm	June 9, 1:00 pm
Ile de France	June 11	Plymouth	June 17	June 10, 8:00 pm	June 11, 8:00 am
Bremen	June 6	Cherbourg	June 19	June 13, 1:00 pm	June 13, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Niagara	Victoria	June 17	June 12, 4:00 pm	June 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 24	June 30, 4:00 pm	June 20, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 13	June 8, 4:00 pm	June 8, 7:30 pm

*Specially addressed for Australia.

Sears OPEN UNTIL 9:30 P. M. THUR. AND SAT. FREE PARKING

3 DAYS THURSDAY-FRIDAY and SATURDAY
SPECIAL SALE!
KENMORE ELECTRIC WASHER
With Efficient AUTOMATIC PUMP

Ask About Budget Plan

Regularly $49.95
REDUCED TO
$33
DELIVERED

Thursday at 9:30 a. m. the Sale begins—Saturday at 9:30 p. m. it ends. And then the price goes back to regular. Wise home-makers will take advantage of this low price and SAVE $16.95. Something to think about! It's a known fact that the Kenmore Electric Washer is the choice of women from Coast to Coast.

$4 DOWN
$5 MONTHLY
Small Carrying Charge

- Rubber Mounted Tub
- Triple Vane Agitator
- Rigid Steel Chassis
- Safety Wringer
- ¼ H. P. Splash Proof Motor
- Enclosed Gear Case

Large Porcelain Enameled Tub and Triple Vane Gyrator Washes a Tubful of Clothes in 6 or 7 Minutes; Pump Quickly Drains Tub.

1886 SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. 1936

BOSTON PARK DRIVE BROOKLINE AVE. CAMBRIDGE 1815 MASS. AVE. NEAR PORTER SQUARE

*Also at Sears in: QUINCY 1143 Hancock St. WALTHAM 715 Main St. WOBURN 443 Main St. NORWOOD 607 Washington St. MALDEN 330 Main St.

Ferrell's Batting an Asset—Japanese Ball Players Are Here—Picard Scores a 70

Hershey Pro Leads Field 2 Under Par

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB, Springfield, N. J., June 4 (AP)—Pacing the big field with a consistently fine shotmaking performance, tall Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., co-favorite with Gene Sarazen, today posted a 70, two under par, for the first round of the United States open golf championship.

Followed by a gallery of several hundred fans, Picard looked the part of the eight-to-one shot that he was at the outset of the tournament. The big Massachusetts-born professional played steady but unspectacular golf. Over par on only one hole, the short fifteenth, where he overplayed his tee shot, Picard had birdies on the first, fourth and seventeenth, due more to the accuracy of his approaches than anything startling in the putting line. He was rarely in anything resembling trouble, finding the rough only twice. His best shots were from traps on the first and fourteenth.

Wood Faltered

Craig Wood, one of New Jersey's favorite sons, faltered in pursuit of Picard on the last two holes and finished his round with a 71, one under par and one shot behind the pacemaker. Three putts, from only seven feet on the seventeenth and two short putts from only a yard on the home green, dissipated most of the sub-par advantage Wood had erected with four birdies.

Wood's round, in contrast with Picard's, was marked by a series of sensational recoveries. The victim of many a sour turn of fortune in golf's main events, Wood had his share of good luck today when it came to extricating himself from trouble. Except on the last two holes, he was deadly with his chipper and putter. He dropped a 20-foot putt on the sixth and a 30-footer on No. 11, the 602-yard layout that was giving most of the field a lot of trouble.

It was a seven at the 11th that cost Herman Barron, White Plains, a chance to stick Picard's heels. Barron finished with a 73.

Despite favorable conditions, with the pins located invitingly, the vanguard seeking to take the title away from Sam Parks Jr., did not by any means take the Baltusrol upper course apart. Numerous scores in the high 70's and a scattering in the 80's testified to the ability of the nation's best shotmakers to get into trouble.

71 For Longworth

Ted Longworth, from Portland, Ore., turned in the third sub-par score when he shot a 71 to stand even with Wood at the "quarter pole" in the 72-hole golfing derby. Par 72 was equalled by Oklahoma's Zell Eaton and McGonagill of the Texas contingent.

Gene Sarazen didn't have his putting touch and trailed Picard by five strokes after finishing with a 75, three over par. The Connecticut farmer and two-time former open king three-putted the first hole and from there on his short game lacked its customary lustre. He gave the folks a thrill, however, by nearly holing his tee shot on the third. Latest scores:

*Mack Munger, Dallas, Texas	37	37	74
Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City	35	37	72
Bob Macdonald, Chicago	37	39	76
*Maurice McCarthy Jr., Clev.	37	39	76
Jerry Glanferante, Boston	36	38	74
*Charles Munson Jr., New Haven	39	42	81
Johnny Goucas, Schenectary, NY	40	39	79
Ian Robertson, Tannersville, N Y.	38	40	78
*Harry Todd, Dallas, Texas	36	38	74
Eddie Schultz, Troy, N .Y.	38	38	76
*Jimmy McGonagill, Dallas, Tex	35	37	72
Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna.	34	36	70
Herman Barron, White PlainsNY	34	39	73
Alex Gerlak, Catskill, N. Y.	38	39	77
Ben Hogan, Fort Worth, Texas	36	39	75
Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center	36	39	75
*Charles Evans Jr.	38	39	77
*Amateur.			
Tony Manero, Greensboro, N. C.	37	37	73
Paul Bell, Torrington, Conn.	38	40	78
Bill Burke Cleveland	35	37	72
(A) Chris Brinke, Detroit	36	39	75
M'Donald Smith, Glendale, Calif.	36	37	73
Jas. Fogerty, S. Hamilton, Mass.	40	36	76

'Guess They're Pretty Good, Too'

Staff Photo

Top—The Waseda University Baseball Team From Japan Views Red Sox in Action Against Cleveland. Bottom—Manager Joe Cronin Greets Waseda Captain, Kenichi Oshita

Two Star Runners Ruled Ineligible For Olympic Team

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Joe Mangan, one of the country's best milers, and Frank Nordell, steeplechase and mile star, have been eliminated from consideration for the United States Olympic track and field team.

Almost simultaneously with Mangan's announcement of his retirement from competition yesterday, the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union suspended both athletes indefinitely, saying they failed to appear before the registration committee and explain irregularities in expense accounts during the latter part of the indoor season.

Mangan in a telegram to the Associated Press declared the pressure of school work as a Cornell graduate student, which prevented proper training, and the necessity of finding a job this summer made it necessary that he forego the opportunity to try for a berth on the Olympic team. He also was scheduled to run in the Princeton invitation meet, June 13.

The action of the Metropolitan Association became automatic when the two athletes failed to appear before the registration committee, headed by John Diegnan, according to Dan Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U.

Mangan was to have run in a special race at the IC4A meet in Philadelphia last week but was denied permission by the Metropolitan Association pending an investigation of an alleged infraction of the expense account rules, Ferris said.

Sporting Around The Hub

Amateur Hold-Up

AT LAST it really looks like the Canadian - American Hockey League fans are going to be offered something to look at for their money. For years now the league has dallied around with a weak five-club circuit, bringing the same faces and uniforms until it has become tiresome. The proposed interlocking schedule with the International assures some relief from the monotony and should prove beneficial.

Wide World

Joe Mangan

So Joe Mangan and Frank Nordell have been sat down on by the A. A. U. Disregard of an invitation to attend the A. A. U. investigation bureau is the given reason. But the real reason—implied—is that someone, somewhere, has been in the well-known amateur holdup business for expenses. Joe is a likeable youngster, along with Nordell, and it seems too bad to have them under suspicion at Olympic time. After receiving Mangan's entry blank for the B. A. A. games last winter, it was necessary to telephone him at Ithaca to insist on his appearance here.

Hope that Harvard ball team will at least stop shaking long enough when facing Holy Cross Saturday to exhibit some sort of opposition. Yale and Providence topped the Crusaders and Harvard, Eastern Intercollegiate League leaders, played like schoolboys against Worcesterites earlier. Coach Mitchell was quite upset at the poor showing at that time.

Many of the Harvard coaches are gathering tomorrow for the annual Harvard coaches meeting at Belmont Spring Country Club. Golf, tennis, refreshment and general hilarity prevails. Last year, Skeets Canterbury, coach of hockey goaltenders, got a hole-in-one at Plymouth.

Wrestling Coach

Stepping into the wrestling shoes vacated by Clifford J. Gallagher, who resigned as Harvard mat coach to accept a Lafayette College post, is Pat Orr Johnson '33 of Watertown . . . Johnson's appointment was announced last night by the Harvard Athletic Association . . . Johnson was considered one of the best wrestlers ever turned out by Gallagher during his stay at Harvard . . . He captained his freshmen and varsity team . . . Competed in 25 dual bouts, winning 24, losing 1 . . . The new coach is 25 years of age, weighs 145 pounds.

Home Run Standings

Homers June 3

Goslin, Tigers	1
Fox, Tigers	1
Crosetti, Yanks	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	13
Trosky, Indians	12
J. Moore, Phillies	9
Dickey, Yankees	9

League Totals

American	211
National	200
Totals	411

Amusements

BOSTON

Shubert TONIGHT
Pop. Mat. Today Lee Shubert Presents
DENNIS KING
In New York's Outstanding Dramatic Hit
"PARNELL"
with
EDITH BARRETT
(6th Play Theatre Guild-American Theatre Society) Prices: Eves. 83c to $2.75; THURS. and SAT. MATS. 83c to $2.20.

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

JORDAN HALL
Recital by ARISTIDE MIZZI
Operatic Tenor
MR. ALFRED ANZALONE, Accompanist
Assisted by Instrumental Trio
Miss Alice Reilly, Piano
Mr. Elmer Hanson, Violin
Mr. Harry Goldman, 'Cello
FRIDAY EVENING at 8:15, JUNE 5
Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50

Waseda University Players Watch First Big League Game

Gazing quietly, but with wonderment, across the Fenway Park baseball field yesterday afternoon while the Red Sox were defeating the Cleveland Indians, was a small band of diamond athletes presenting Waseda University from far off Japan. These plainly dressed youngsters, who many persons believe would give any professional team a good battle over nine innings, sat through the contest almost motionless, absorbing every movement and play made by the Sox and Indians.

The Waseda boys, who arrived in Boston a day ahead of their scheduled game with Boston College so that they might witness their first major league encounter, are having a great time touring the United States. Since their arrival in San Francisco on May 14, they have played games on the Pacific Coast and the Middle West, and now they will display their prowess in the eastern section of the country.

Expert Fielders

Although small of statue and lacking the batting power of the average professional player of the United States, the Japanese are expert fielders and "as quick as a cat" on the bases. They learn quickly, and undoubtedly gained considerable knowledge watching the Red Sox and Indians go through their paces.

As this was written, the Waseda nine had won five games and lost only three, a remarkable record indeed, considering the attention given the diamond sport in this country, as compared with the training and coaching and less experienced material at the disposal of the Japanese college. Also, none of the players on the present Waseda squad have ever visited on our shores before.

Opening their tour of this country against Stanford University, the Nipponese broke even in two games. Next they played a pair of games with Japanese teams, one at Los Angeles and another at San Jose, winning both of them. Then the Waseda boys were beaten by a Marine Corps team at San Diego, and they closed their Pacific coast schedule by defeating State College, also at San Diego.

Split With Chicago

Stopping next at University of Chicago, the young stars from the Far East won the first game, 10 to 5, and dropped the second by the high score of 17 to 16. A game with the University of Michigan team at Ann Arbor was halted in the second inning because of rain.

Today the Japanese meet B. C. at University Heights. On Sunday they meet Providence College at Providence and the following day they face Yale at New Haven. June 10 will find them at Princeton. They return to Boston June 12 and 13, meeting Harvard on the former date and Boston University on the latter.

The Waseda nine is under the direction of Professor Chimaki Kazeyama of the university faculty. The team manager is Tadashi Hoshine. The members of the team and their positions follow:

Pitchers—Capt. Kenichi Oshita, Jiro Kawamura, Shozo Wakahara and Kanemitsu Kondo.

Catchers—Masao Ugai and Isamu Todo.

Infielders—Taichi Satake, Kiyoshi Takasu, Katsutaka Shirakawa, Meisho Go and Yoshitsugu Miyoshi.

Outfielders—Shigeru Nagano, Kiyoshi Suzuki, Toshiatsu Tsuruzaki and Saburo Nagata.

Lake Placid Plans Special Ice Season During Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 4—Up here at this Adirondack resort ice is going to mean something very special to thousands of guests this summer.

Heading the list of things to see and things to do is an indoor ice-skating season, five weeks long, starting on July 4 and continuing through Aug. 9 in the huge auditorium of the Olympic arena. Climaxing the ice season, which annually attracts skaters from all parts of the United States and Canada and even from abroad, will be a three-night figure-skating operetta on the evenings of Aug. 6, 7, and 8.

Other high lights of the ice season are a school for figure-skating judges on July 11 and 12; two series of international amateur ice hockey games, July 18, 19, 25 and 26; and a skating derby and ice gymkhana, Aug. 1.

Horse will be king in Lake Placid during the three-day show, Aug. 14, 15 and 16. This will be the seventh annual affair staged under the auspices of the Lake Placid Horse Show Association. This year's list of exhibitors promises to top those of recent years both in quality and number.

Events of August also include the annual Adirondack open golf tourney at the Lake Placid Country Club, the twenty-second and twenty-third. Fairways rolling back toward the towering mountains, courses set in peaceful valleys and on high plateaus overlooking miles of unbroken forest green, make Lake Placid golf almost a sport apart. The resort community has 10 courses, four of them 18-hole championship lay-outs.

U. B. C. Crew for Royal Henley

Union Boat Club of Boston is to be represented by an eight-oared crew in the Royal Henley Regatta on the Thames River, London, this summer. This was decided at the meeting of the executive committee held last night. The party is expected to sail June 12. Robert F. Herrick and Howard Robbins took over the handling of the candidates today. The oarsmen who are out for the crew include: James B. Ayer Jr., Malcolm Bancroft, P. Stacey Holmes, C. F. Hovey Jr., A. H. Parker Jr. J. Pierce, Robert Saltonstall Jr. F. Saregnt, S. Swain, and S. H. Wolcott of Harvard. John Adams of California, George Merrill of Princeton, and G. S. Watson 2d of Browne and Nichols.

U. S. Tennis Players Sail

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, June 4—Six United States lawn tennis players sailed for England yesterday on the United States liner George Washington. Five of the players—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., J. Donald Budge, Bryan M. Grant, C. Gene Mako and John W. Van Ryn—were members of the 1936 American Davis Cup squad. The other player to go was Hal Surface of Kansas City, who is making the trip at his own expense.

Hockey Leagues Link Schedules For Next Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—The home towns of both the Canadian-American Hockey League and the International League will see new faces on their various rinks this coming winter, as the result of the action of the magnates of the former group yesterday, when a special meeting adopted a resolution for interplay between the two leagues during the season, and a playoff at the end, along the lines followed by the National League.

The International League, in its recent meeting at Detroit, adopted the plan, and the action of the other group now clinches it.

As the line-up of the International League and to a certain extent, of the Cam-Am, is not settled, the details are not yet ready for final action. Hartford may be added to the Canadian-American League, in addition to the five already certain to compete, while the eight clubs of the International may not all compete this season.

Five Clubs Certain

The certain Canadian-American clubs, all of which were represented at the meeting yesterday, are Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield and New Haven, while the eight which participated in the International play last season are Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Windsor, Ont., London, Ont., Syracuse, Rochester and Pittsburgh.

President Nathan Podoloff, for the Can-Ams, will be the executive liaison officer, while President Jonathan Chick, of Windsor, will act for the other group.

It is already settled that in the event of six teams or less in the International League, two home-and-home series will be played between the members of the two leagues, but if more, only one visit will be paid to each of the other clubs. This was decided at a recent meeting between the two negotiators last week at Rochester. It was also decided that there will be a joint meeting of the two leagues early in September, in New York, when the final plans will be completed and the schedule adopted.

Separate Standings

While each league will count the interleague games in determining the standing of the clubs, the leagues will have an independent official standing, with the officials of each league having exclusive jurisdiction of the games played in their territory, both on question of penalties, umpires, and all other points.

The season will start about Nov. 7 or 8, and each club will have a schedule of 48 games. So the schedule for the home games inside each league will not be settled until the number of teams in each are finally decided in September.

This should prove a strong incentive for higher attendance and better hockey in all the cities involved, and both leagues are to be congratulated, on accomplishing this longed-for amalgamation.

Yale Nine Beats Holy Cross

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4 (AP)—A three-run rally in the second inning gave Yale a 4-to-2 victory yesterday over the classy Holy Cross baseball nine. The defeat was the second in an intercollegiate contest for the Crusaders this season. They had previously been beaten by Providence College. Three passes, an error and a hit accounted for Yale's three runs in the second. Bert Kohlman, centerfielder, drove two runs across the plate with a single to left. Yale had not defeated a Holy Cross nine since 1934.

Springfield Elects Two Leaders

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 4 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity track team yesterday chose George Walmsley, sprinter and shot-putter of Dorchester, to captain next year's team. The Springfield lacrosse squad chose Lloyd Sanborn of Hyde Park as its next leader.

Major-League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Sullivan, Indians, .406; Di Maggio, Yankees, .382.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 55; Gehringer, Tigers, 44.

Runs Batted In—Dickey, Yankees, 50; Trosky, Indians, 45.

Hits—Gehringer, Tigers, 67; Crosetti, Yankees, and Lewis, Senators, 64.

Doubles—Gehringer, Tigers, 18; Di Maggio, Yankees, 16.

Triples—Clift, Browns, 8; Dickey, Yankees, 7.

Home Runs—Foxx, Red Sox, 13; Trosky, Indians, 12.

Stolen Bases—Powell, Senators, 10; Werber, Red Sox, 9.

Pitching—Pearson, Yankees, 8-1; Grove, Red Sox, 7-1.

National League

Batting—Terry, Giants, .413; S. Martin, Cardinals, 400.

Runs—J. Martin, Cardinals, 41; Vaughan, Pirates, 39.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, Cardinals, 47; Ott, Giants, 38.

Hits—Jordan, Bees, 69; Medwick, Cardinals, 68.

Doubles—Herman, Cubs, 20; Medwick, Cardinals, 17.

Triples—Goodman, Reds, 7; Camilli, Phillies, and Riggs, Reds, 6.

Home Runs—J. Moore, Phillies, 9; Ott, Giants, and Klein, Phillies, 7.

Stolen Bases—J. Martin, Cardinals, 9; S. Martin, Cardinals, 8.

Pitching—Gumbert, Giants, 5-1; J. Dean, Cardinals, 9-2.

College Baseball Results

Fordham 7, Montclair T. 1.
Michigan 8, Iowa 6.
Minnesota 3, Wisconsin 0.
Providence 2, L. I. U. 1.
Yale 4, Holy Cross 2.

Sox Pitcher Also Potent When at Bat

By Edwin Rumill

A winning pitcher is, of course, a valuable asset to a big league baseball club. But even more valuable is a winning hurler who, when he takes his turn at bat, can come through occasionally with a base hit. In other words, a hitting pitcher is a very handy man to have around.

Wesley Cheek (call me Wes) Ferrell is one of those boxmen in the hitting class. A rangy player, with powerful arms and shoulders and a good batting eye, Wes commands the respect of every opposing pitcher in the American League. When he connects, he hits a long ball and in the past he has been unusually effective in the so-called pinches.

Last season with the Red Sox, Ferrell batted .347 in 75 games. His average was higher than such well-known sluggers as Jimmy Foxx, Charlie Gehringer, Lou Gehrig and Hank Greenberg. In the course of the season, during which he was employed numerous times as a pinch hitter, Wesley batted in 32 runs, which incidentally were more runs than any other pitcher in the American League could drive home.

In 1935 Ferrell won 25 games and many of these victories were gained through his own ability to drop singles, doubles and triples in the outfield, and smash home runs over fences and into bleachers. Wes connected with seven four baggers.

This season the hurling member of the famous Ferrell family has been less effective with the bludgeon, but nevertheless he has hit hard on occasions and during the past week his average has risen 13 points. Yesterday, as the Red Sox captured their second straight game from the Cleveland Indians, Wes pitched and batted his way to victory No. 7. He hit a pair of singles in three official trips to the plate and accounted for three runs in his team's 6-to-2 triumph. With the Indians leading by 2 to 1 in the seventh inning, Ferrell singled home two runs that put the Red Sox out in front and started the downfall of Pitcher Johnny Allen. Later in that same inning, Wes scored himself.

As mentioned above, the North Carolina veteran has annexed seven victories. In six of these he has taken an active part in his team's batting attack, and in five he has been directly responsible for runs scored.

In the opening game of the season, Ferrell beat the Athletics by 9 to 4, hitting two singles and engineering two runs. On May 3 he blanked the Tigers, 6 to 0, adding another pair of hits to his total and accounting for two more runs. Four days later he made only one hit in beating the Browns, 9 to 6, but he scored once and drove in a mate. In defeating the Yankees at Fenway on May 26, Wes came through with a single and double, and pushed across the deciding run.

The Red Sox conclude their series with Cleveland this afternoon at Fenway Park and then look ahead to three engagements with the Chicago White Sox, tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday. Tomorrow is Ladies' Day, all women being admitted free to the grandstand on payment of the 10-cent government tax.

It is fortunate for Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox that Eric McNair is one of the most capable utility infielders in the league. Although Eric is probably a better shortstop, he can perform acceptably at third and second bases also, which has saved Cronin from considerable embarrassment through the succession of injuries that the team has experienced.

Cronin, in a pre-game discussion on the Red Sox bench yesterday, reminded the boys that they haven't lost a game at Fenway in a month. Their last home defeat was on May 28, by the Yankees.

Secretary Phil Troy of the Red Sox announced today that Johnny Welch, veteran right-handed pitcher recently released on option to Sacramento, has been sold outright to the Pittsburgh Pirates. The sale price was not given.

State Men's Tennis Doubles on Saturday

The 18th annual Massachusetts State men's doubles tennis championship begins at the Longwood Cricket Club Chestnut Hill, Saturday. R. B. Bidwell and Sam A. Fitch, champions last year, are defending their laurels against a promising field of opposition including many of the leading local college net stars.

The draw will take place late tomorrow and play starts Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All matches will be the best two out of three sets, excepting the finals which will be three out of five. All entries, accompanied by entrance fee of $3 per team, should be sent to the Longwood Cricket Club. The committee in charge is made up of Robert C. Bray, chairman and referee, Willis E. Pattison, Stanbrough Fernald, R. Lockwood Tower and Lawrence B. Rice.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	14	.689
Boston	28	18	.609
Cleveland	24	19	.558
Detroit	24	22	.522
Washington	24	22	.522
Chicago	20	22	.476
Philadelphia	14	28	.333
St. Louis	12	32	.273

Results June 3

Boston 6, Cleveland 2.
Washington 7, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 7.
New York 11, Chicago 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	29	14	.674
New York	26	17	.605
Pittsburgh	22	21	.512
Chicago	20	21	.488
Boston	21	24	.467
Cincinnati	20	23	.465
Brooklyn	18	27	.400
Philadelphia	18	27	.400

Results June 3

St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 3.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3 (11 innings).
New York 3, Chicago 0.
Only games scheduled.

Tufts' Nine Meets N. H.; Netmen Elect Captain

Tufts' varsity baseball team will travel to Durham, N. H., Saturday, and engage the Wildcat nine in a game which officially opens the new University of New Hampshire baseball diamond. The Jumbo team is looking for a victory, inasmuch as they have not won a game in their last six starts.

The varsity tennis team, on the other hand, has had the most successful season a Tufts' net team has had in 12 years, with nine victories and four losses. Mitchell I. Ginsberg of Dorchester, who has played varsity tennis for two years, was elected captain of the 1937 tennis team at a meeting held recently by the varsity men.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Hal Schumacher, Giants—Held Cubs to three hits in 3-0 victory.

Bob Reis, Bees—His single in 11th broke up game with Pirates.

Wes Ferrell, Red Sox—Drove in two runs with seventh-inning single for 6-2 win over Cleveland.

Buck Newsom, Senators—Limited Browns to seven hits for 7-4 triumph.

Al Niemiec, Athletics—His two singles batted in three runs in 11-7 upset of Tigers.

Frank Crosetti and Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Former's double, single and homer and latter's single and triple with bases loaded paced Yanks to 11-1 victory over Chicago.

Stuart Martin, Cardinals—Had single, double and triple in 7-3 defeat of Dodgers.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By **Margery Bianco**

Chapter One

KAY had been so long hunting out her color-box, and the light had already begun to change so rapidly, that she gave up the idea of painting with a little sigh and sat instead looking out through the window, just noting thoughtfully the curve and line of the October hillside, the shape of tree and branch.

Outside the house, beyond the little space of flower border with its zinnias and marigolds and the bank which Garry had terraced up, dragging big stones from the pasture through hot August days, the hillside dropped away in a slope of gray boulders and red sumach, with the old twisted butternut tree just visible above the second stone wall, the last of its yellow leaves fluttering against the blue sky.

Far below came the twist of the road again, winding down hill, and behind it rose hills and more hills, a blaze now of changing reds and purples—a characteristic Connecticut fall landscape. If only, Kay thought, one could really get those colors on paper so that they would be like something alive, as they were not just splodges of this and that, with no shape to them!

Kay's Hopes

There was so much more to being an artist than merely wanting to set down beautiful things, and Kay's one year at art school had just brought her to the stage of beginning to find this out. And it was going to seem more difficult than ever now, working by herself this winter. For art classes had had to stop with so many other things and at nineteen, more perhaps than at any other age, life suddenly seems to be slipping by so fast that a year, even a month or a day, is far too precious to be spent on anything except the things one most wants to do. It was as if life was pushing one on and on and there wasn't a minute to waste.

Martin and little Caroline were all right, and even Garry, at sixteen, didn't seem to have reached that stage yet and perhaps never would, for there always seemed a sense of leisure about Garry's undertakings, even when she worked her hardest. But Kay was all impatience. It showed in her movements, in her slim nervous build, in many ways that she herself recognized and in countless others that she didn't suspect.

A straight young figure in blue denim overalls passed the window, and a moment later Garry came in, pausing to drop an armful of fresh logs beside the hearth.

"It's going to turn cool tonight. I wouldn't wonder if we get a frost. Did mother say what time she'd be back?"

"I don't suppose she'll be very late. She said she'd get Edna to drive her back if there were a lot of parcels."

Shopping, on the rare occasions when any of the Ellis family went into town, nine miles distant, usually did mean a lot of parcels; more than any one person could comfortably bring home by the stateroad bus.

"It's time the children were back," said Kay. "The school-bus must have gone by ages ago. Did you see anything of them, Garry?"

"They're over at Rowe's, looking at the new calf," Garry's voice came back from the kitchen, above the clatter of pump and kettle. "It's a cute one, all red with a white star and one white foot." She lighted the oil-stove and came back to wait until the kettle should choose to boil.

"I should like to design something that you would look perfectly stunning in," said Kay, looking at her sister critically and drawing her slender dark eyebrows together in the line that always made the family exclaim: "There—Kay's at it again!"

"Brown velveteen . . ." She studied Garry's straight nose and short rumpled hair that just missed being reddish and was more the color of a ripe chestnut. "Something quite plain but very well cut. Like a fencing suit. Even trousers, if you want them."

Family Matters

"They've been designed already, by a well-known mail order house, only they call them pants. So all that really stands between me and perfect elegance is about $2.50. Poor Kay! I know you're dying to see your whole family clothed in purple and fine linen."

"Well, I don't see the sense of people letting themselves go just because they live in the country," Kay retorted, glancing at her own hands, well kept in spite of housework. Nothing could ever spoil Kay's hands, long and sensitive, not like Garry's square blunt fingers that seemed made for doing things and grubbing in the earth. "If you'd spend just 10 minutes a day, Garry—".

"There goes the kettle!" exclaimed Garry and dashed into the kitchen. She returned bearing two steaming cups, one squat and white, the other, for Kay, belonging to the pretty flowered service of which a few pieces still survived from what Garry called "our palmy days."

"I do think, as a family," she went on, settling herself in the armchair, "we showed uncommonly good sense in deciding to stick it out here. I agree with mother that the thought of going back to town and hunting the kind of cheap apartment we'd have to put up with, this winter, would be pretty ghastly.

"Remember those awful places we looked at in the spring, that Cousin Caroline thought would be so nice and suitable, now that we have to 'economize' as she likes to call it? Finding this house for the summer was a godsend just when our lease ran out, and now we've got some of our own things around, it begins to look all right."

A Landlord's Whim

"Do you suppose our unknown landlord would pay for some paint and wallpaper, as long as we're keeping the place on?" Kay wondered. "Do you think it woud be any good asking?"

"Doubt it," Garry returned. "He seems a queer bird. You know when we first came up here the agent said the owner would rent the place until he needed to use it, but only from month to month.

"This was always the hired man's house, Neal Rowe told me, and that's why there isn't much land with it. But he'd rent it just as it stood and he wouldn't do any fixing up, except repairs."

Kay looked round the homely low-beamed room. Her real joy was the fireplace, wide and deep with its plain paneled mantel-board and stone hearth, and the real Dutch oven at one side.

Every time she came in her eyes turned to it with pleasure and it had done much to reconcile her to spending a winter in the house. For Kay was not fundamentally a country person, much as she loved the beauty of hills and sky. City life and all the things that went with it meant much more to her than they did to Garry or the two younger ones.

Garry, who had a queer trick sometimes of knowing just what was passing in another person's thought, said now: "You're the only one it will be tough on, Kay. You'll miss your galleries and exhibitions and all that stuff!"

"It won't be for always. Though I had wanted to keep on with the league classes this year. Probably much better for me to try what I can do by myself, instead of looking at what other people are doing and getting discouraged and muddled up in my ideas.

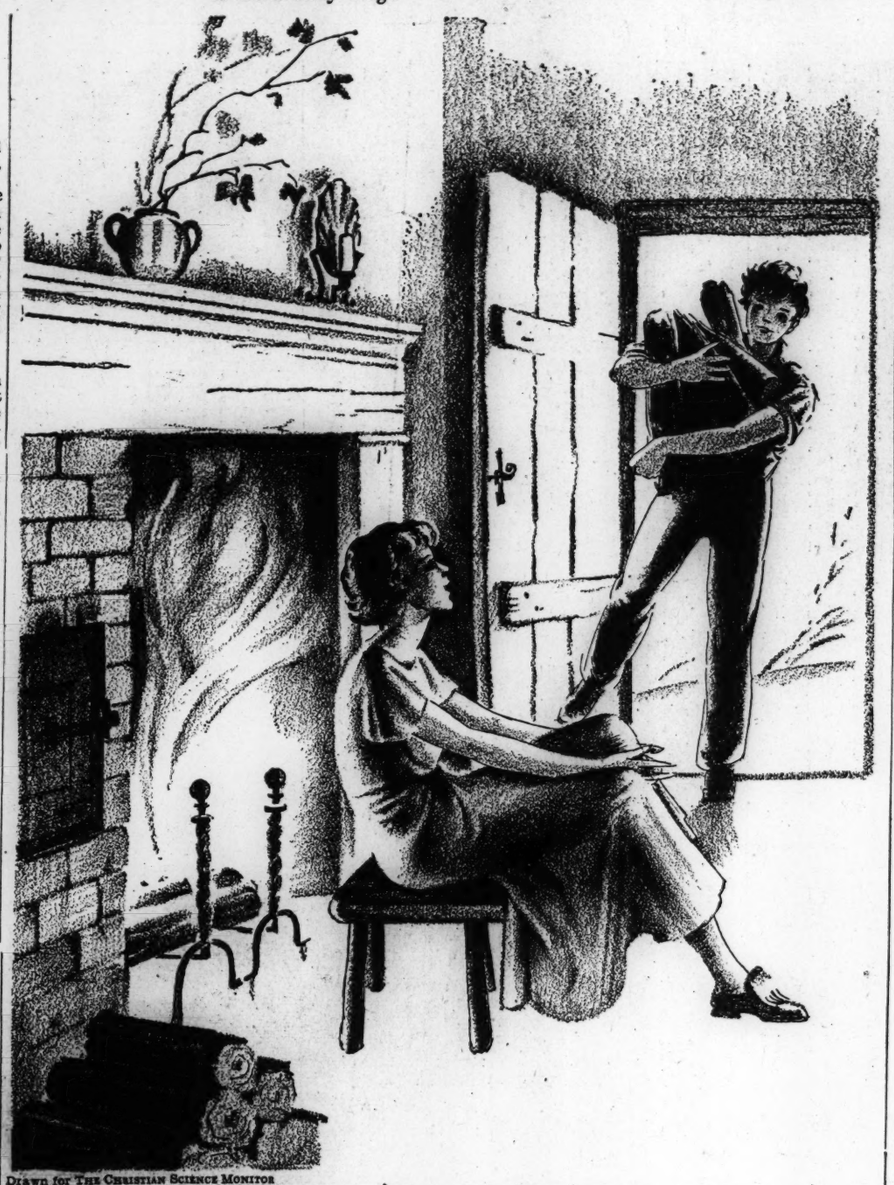
"And anyway the important thing is that Daddie should have this chance to do work that he really enjoys for once, without having to worry about how we are getting on at home. I'm thankful mother persuaded him to take it, and hustled him off before he could change his mind. It is the kind of expedition he has wanted to go on for years.

"What worried him is that it means a lot of extra expense and less money coming in. But if we manage all right this time he'll feel freer in the future when the next chance turns up. I wish it would be something where they needed an artist as well, though I don't suppose there'd ever be a likelihood of that," Kay sighed.

"You'd be wanting to improve on nature, and combine everything into color harmonies!"

There was a sound of cheerful hooting from lower down the hill, and exclaiming: "There's Edna's car now!" Garry ran to the door.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Garry Came In With an Armful of Logs: A Drawing by Kate Seredy

Fun With Ship Models

By **Ray J. Marran**

AFTER the years of the Crusades, trading between England and the ports on the coast of the Mediterranean flourished and the designers of ships of the 13th century began to build boats capable of carrying large cargoes and with living quarters for the crew.

To get more speed, they started to build ships with two masts, combining a front square sail and a triangular sail at the stern. Steering with oars was done away with and a crude tiller and rudder assembly was installed.

The distinctive feature of these ships was the double-decked bow with a sort of castle-like cabin erected in the bow for the ship's navigator and lookout men.

At the stern, three decks were built in steplike formation to provide quarters for officers and crew. Ladders were used to reach the deck levels and could be lowered and tied to the deck in a storm to prevent them from washing overboard.

These ships were very high out of the water, unwieldy, wallowing; yet very picturesque with gorgeous carvings and gayly colored banners and pennants, which told passing ships who was in command and what noble house owned the vessel.

The hull of this model has a pointed bow and a rounded stern, cut from a piece of soft white pine ¾-inch thick, 1¾ inches wide by 8¾ inches long.

Make the cuts with a scroll saw, then tack on blocks of lattice strips on both ends, two at the bow and three at the stern, placing them to form steps as shown in the sketch. Saw the ends of these blocks to shape the raised bow and the raised and overhanging stern.

Smooth the cuts by drawing the hull with the blocks attached over coarse sandpaper until a smooth, even edge has been obtained on the hull and on all of the blocks. The sizes and the shape of these blocks when finished are shown on the sketch and indicated as A and B at the bow; C, D and E at the stern.

Cut the rail from thin cardboard, shaping it as indicated on the sketch. Note the step cuts along the top edge. These are necessary so as to raise the rail about ¼ inch above the steps formed by the deck blocks.

The hatches, tower, tower battlements, crow's nest and tiller are shaped from small pine blocks to the sizes indicated.

The rudder is a piece of cardboard glued to the underside of the overhanging stern.

The ladders are made by gluing ½-inch splints of bamboo to toothpicks. When dry they may be cut to the correct length to represent steps between decks.

The masts and the spars are whittled from pine sticks, then smoothed with sandpaper.

Paint all parts before assembling, using a dark gray for the hull, dark blue for the cardboard rails, ornamented with streaks of brown and gold bronze; dark blue for the tower, with black dots and lines to represent portholes and doorways; bright red for the hatches, ladders, tiller and crow's nest. Assemble by gluing the rails to the hull, using pins to hold the cardboard in position until the glue has dried.

After the glue holding the rails to the hull has thoroughly dried, trim off the front ends and fill the crack with composition wood to form a smooth, tight joint.

Tissue paper may be used for sails by gluing it to the masts and the spars before erecting, then trimming to shape after the glue has dried.

A completed model of this type of boat is very interesting to construct, as there are not many parts required and all are quickly fitted into place. From a model of this ship an excellent idea of the type of ships used for ocean commerce during the years 1200 and 1300 may be obtained.

("Fun With Ship Models" is being published on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month.)

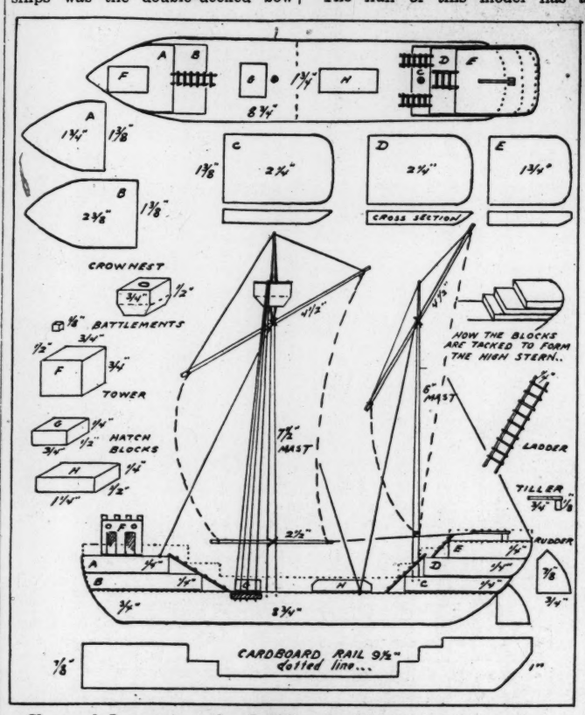


Chart of Instructions for Building a Model of a Ship of the Thirteenth Century

Parts Necessary to Complete a Model Ship of the Thirteenth Century: Hull Block, Bow and Stern Blocks, Cardboard Rails, Hatches, Ladders, Masts, Spars, Tiller and Rudder

An Easy Way to Attach the Cardboard Rails to the Hull Is to Use Pins to Hold Them in Position Until the Glue Has Dried

The Stamp Corner

By **Frank L. Wilson**

THE Australian Commonwealth issued two attractive commemorative stamps recently to celebrate the official opening of the new Bass Strait cable which connects Tasmania, the "Island State," with the larger island of Australia.

The new cable brings Tasmania closer to the outside world and provides several channels for telegraph and telephone service besides a special channel for transmission of broadcast programs in either direction. The cable is about 162 nautical miles long and provides direct communication between Hobart, in the south of Tasmania, and Melbourne, Australia.

Tasmania lies directly south of Victoria and is separated from the larger island of Australia by the choppy waters of the Bass Strait. Here it was that England once sent her convicts, feeling secure that the derelicts would not wander far. But Tasmania has slowly thrown off the shackles of isolation to emerge worthy of contributing her share to the general welfare and progress of her sister states of the Commonwealth. Today with the telephone at her elbow and airplane service twice daily, isolation, which in the past was so familiar a subject, seems to be passing.

The stamps were placed on sale April 1, and are known as the "Bass Strait Cable" commemoratives. The values are the 2d. red and the 3d. blue, both of the same design. The design pictures the figure of Amphitrite, wife of Neptune, standing erect in the hollow of a great shell. In her right hand she holds the ribbon of communication between the cable landings at Apollo Bay (Victoria) and Stanley (Tasmania). In her left hand Amphitrite holds the trident of Neptune, symbolic of the fact that distant communication through the medium of cable strands now reposes safely on the bed of the sea. The inscription on the stamps reads: "Commemorating the Opening of Submarine Telephone Communication to Tasmania" and signifies th successful culmination of a remarkable feat of engineering.

Stamps of Other Countries

Algeria is replacing her old series of stamps with new values portraying pictorial scenes of local interest. Four values have recently appeared, the 10c, 25c, 50c and 1 franc, in two designs. The designs picture Algerian buildings, L'Amirante and Mosque El Kebir.

Brazil calls attention to the frequent interest of stamp collectors in the collection of coins, by a recent postal issue. On the 300 reis black-brown stamp, recently issued in honor of the First Numismatic Congress, there is depicted in the design a hand mint press such as used at one time in the minting of coins.

[Additional Stamp News will be published on this page next Thursday.]

Current Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

The Country Beyond—This picture is a melodrama of the North Country, not to be taken too seriously, but to be enjoyed for its sweeping winter scenes in the open and because of the prominent role played by Buck, a knowing St. Bernard. Rochelle Hudson and Robert Kent carry the playful romantic interest as the daughter of a fur trader suspected of smuggling and the mounted policeman sent to arrest him.

The Harvester—Readers of Gene Stratton Porter's novel of the same name will enjoy this film, with its moving story of the young man who loves the soil and wants to become a farmer. This he does after an undecisive interlude along the way when he is tempted to marry for money. Alice Brady, Russell Hardie, Frank Craven, Cora Sue Collins and Emma Dunn are well cast.

Dancing Pirate—This is a sort of film operetta, done in technicolor, and steadily handsome to look at because of its pictorial qualities and because of Charles Collins's expert dancng. Frank Morgan has one of his familiar eccentric comedy roles as head man in a California town of long ago who is much distracted by the report that his daughter's suitor is a pirate, until the youngster proves his worth as leader of the defense against an attack of real freebooters. Steffi Duna, who shone in "Cucharaca," has the feminine lead.

It's Love Again—This picture should please those who like light musical farces, particularly because it gives a good part to Jessie Matthews, who is a sprightly singer, dancer and actress. This story presents her as an ambitious stage amateur seeking to get on by means of extravagant publicity yarns that lead to farcical and romantic complications. Robert Young of Hollywood went to England to appear in this picture. Ernest Milton, Sonny Hale and Athene Sayler are among the British players.

One Rainy Afternoon — Further lightweight romantics with fun and music, are to be had in this play, with Francis Lederer as a matinée idol who gets into difficulties because of his gallantry. Things are straightened out after many comic complications that include a satirical courtroom scene and that employ the service of such funmakers as Ida Lupino, Roland Young, Hugh Herbert and Erik Rhodes.

(This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday of each month)

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Camp Newfound
For Girls of All Ages
Twenty-first season. Half mile of white sand beach on the shore of Long Lake, Harrison, Maine. All land and water sports, dramatics, horsemanship, dancing, crafts. Professional instructors. Advertiser only in The Christian Science Monitor
For Literature Address
MRS. W. K. HORTON, ROSLYN, N. Y.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
Eight weeks in the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Riding, Tennis, Archery, Swimming, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, etc. Experienced counselors and instructors. Modern equipment. Excellent food. Tutoring optional. Send for illustrated booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
Route 3—Maple City, Michigan
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

LA REW SCHOOL For Girls
Ideal atmosphere for social, educational, and athletic development. Charming home-like surroundings. Fine location in orange grove district—not far from mountains, seashore, and desert. Accredited. 6th grade through High. Music, dramatics, dancing. Popular Summer Camp. Write for Booklet.
Mrs. ETHEL MARCH FULTON, Director
North Citrus Ave., AZUSA, Calif.

ADEAWONDA
On Lake Ossipee in the White Mountains
Limited enrollment. Expert supervision. All Land and Water Sports. Riding. Musical Instruction. Arts and crafts. SAILING. Tutoring. Junior, Intermediate and Senior camps. Counselor Training course. Inclusive fee. Open for Adults August 29 to Sept. 16.
HELEN E. ATWOOD, 101 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Mass. Telephone ASPinwall 7135.

TAMARACK LODGE
For GIRLS. Big Bear Lake, Pine Knot, Calif. All land and water sports. PRIVATE SWIMMING POOL. Counsellor for each six girls, limited enrollment. Juniors, Middlers and Senior groups, 5-20 years. Estb. 1929. MODERATE RATES. Mrs. Sophie Sarkis, Director. Brother camp one mile. Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Johnson, Directors. Write for either booklet. 1515 Campus Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. ALbany 2787.

ROBIN HOOD CAMPS
For Girls—Junior and Senior
Ages 8-14; 15-17 years. Ramapo Mountains (65 miles from N. Y.). Land, water sports, trailing, riding, the modern dance, music, creative program. Tutoring if desired. $118 season. $39 three weeks. Booklet C.
BLANCHE MATTHEWS, Director
Y. W. C. A., 510 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

T-LEDGE
"The Seashore Camp for Girls"
Orrs Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Horsemanship, Deep-Sea Fishing, Aquaplaning. Mature Counsellors. Modern Sanitation. Showers. Excellent Food.
TAM-A-BACK — Separate camp for brothers.
Booklets: Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box 556, Orrs Island, Maine

POCH-A-WACHNE
For girls, in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private lake.
Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Prohaska
Directors
BLOOMFIELD, CONN.

CAMP ARBUTUS
FOR GIRLS
22nd SEASON
One-half mile sandy shore in pine woods near Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan. Swimming, Canoeing, Sailing. All land sports. Trips by land and water. Two branch pioneer camps. Crafts. Pupetry. Dramatics. Fencing. Moderate fee. Booklet. EDITH M. STEERE. 2461 Packard Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

BISHOP LEE SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
6TH ANNUAL "HOUSE PARTY"
At Maiden Bridge, N. Y., in the Berkshires. Unique vacation. Play production. Acting with Nell Gwyn Players in Professional Theatre. Catalogue. BISHOP-LEE SCHOOL, 53 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

The BARTA CAMP for Girls
PLEASANT LAKE - CASCO, MAINE
One of the BETTER Camps for girls 7 to 17. Enroll for 6 weeks at special rate or for the regular season of 8 weeks. All land and water sports—horseback—mountain and canoe trips—excellent food—modern bungalows. Write or telephone Miss ELINOR C. BARTA, 165 Newbury Street, Boston, KENmore 3476 daytimes, or 6 Cabot Street, WINchester 0049 evenings.
Inquire about The Barta Camp for ADULTS opening in August.

AMARO
FOR GIRLS 8-18 — on Indian Point, Newfound Lake, Hebron, N. H.—Beautiful location. Cabins with modern sanitation. Wonderful beach. Music a particular feature. Mountain climbing, crafts, lifesaving, sports, tennis, riding, dramatics. Booklet
MR. and MRS. RAY E. CROWELL
CONCORD, N. H.

Camp COWASSET for Girls
On Cape Cod North Falmouth, Mass.
Salt water swimming, sailing, gypsy camp, hand crafts, daily riding, dramatics, log cabins, pine groves, sandy beach. Three groups, 6-11, 12-14, 15-18 years. Twenty-first season.
BEATRICE A. HUNT
20 Plymouth Street, Holbrook, Mass.

SEA PINES
CAPE COD FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for Adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

CAMP COTUIT
On Cape Cod. Juniors, Intermediates Seniors. Counselor for every three girls. Sailing featured. Swimming. Tennis. Canoe trips. Music, Art, Crafts. Dancing. Fee includes riding on famous Oyster Harbors' paths. Many campers from homes of Monitor readers. Booklet
Miss Emma C. Schumacher.
170 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SPECIAL CAMPS

THE DAVIS SCHOOL
649 OAKLAND AVENUE, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. TEL. HUMBOLT 7675
IN BEAUTIFUL YOSEMITE
Unique camp for recreation and study for handicapped children. Participating in the activities of this famous valley. Starting middle of June. Special summer rates.
Trained teachers in charge.
Reservations should be made immediately.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

TEELA-WOOKET
The Horseback Camps for Girls
Roxbury, Vermont
Junior, Middler and Senior Divisions
Campers ride every pleasant weekday. Teela-Wooket is proud that her campers are finished horsewomen, expert swimmers; excellent tennis players; good golfers, marksmen and archers; and best of all, splendid, wholesome girls. The atmosphere is one that appeals to readers of the Monitor. Ask for booklet. Mention the Monitor.
DIRECTORS
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys
Wellesley Hills, Mass

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp Passaconaway
EST. 1909
Waterford, Maine. For boys 6-16. One of finest camp locations in N. E. Careful supervision by high calibre men. Excellent food, all activities, mountain, canoe and horseback trips, woodcraft.
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Carlson, Box A-507, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Camp Fort Minnesota for Boys
12TH SUCCESSFUL SEASON
"A Boy's Dream Come True"
in heart of far famed Ten Thousand Lake Region. A wide awake summer camp for boys whose parents "really care" and want the best. Complete program including Canadian exploration trips, riding, sailing and riflery. You will want your son with us when you know the Minnesota ideals. Quota limited. Write or write for full details. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doms Directors. Deer River, Minnesota.

Juniors-by-the-Sea
Boys, Girls, 4-14 Years
Selective camp on Hood Canal, June 15 to Sept. 1. Horseback riding, boating, swimming and other recreational activities well supervised. 15th Season. Write for folder to
ETHEL TRIPPET ROARK
1320 E. 62nd, Seattle KE-3007
Summer Address:
Star Route, Bremerton, Wn. Silverdale 30-R

Stepping Stones
Boys 4-12 Girls 4-20
Experienced councillors. All camp activities, including swimming, riding, hiking, also dancing, dramatics, nature study, etc. Unusual attention given to care of children. Stepping Stones Monitor advertiser only. Bulletin gladly furnished. Edith L. Capen. No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scit. 917

WINNWOOD
Camp Season July 5th to August 29th
Swimming, riding, boating, tennis, hiking, dramatics, music, dancing, arts and crafts.
Boys and girls—ages 5 to 17
Write for folder.
C. H. WELSBY, Headmaster
Winnwood School, Inc.
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

HOME CENTRE CAMP
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Eighth Season
Cedar Lake, Lake Villa, Illinois
Sandy Beach, Swimming, Boating, Playground Handcraft, Dramatics, Tutoring. Groups 5-16. Harmonious and helpful atmosphere. Tents. Cabins. Cottage. 6 Weeks, July 4th to Aug. 15th. Rates: Six weeks $55.00, four weeks $40.00, two weeks $22.00.
2617 E. 73rd St., Chicago REGent 0405

Massapoag FOR BOYS 9 to 16
17th Season, June 30-Sept. 1
Dunstable, Mass.
WHOLESOME, CONVENIENT, SAFE
All sports. Competent supervision. Selected counselors. Screened cabins.
Personal Development Paramount
PER WEEK $9
Full Information
Y. M. C. A., CAMBRIDGE—TROwbridge 3880

Eight happy weeks of Culver training this summer—at moderate cost. A priceless investment for your boy's future. A rare outing for his vacation. All land and water sports. 3 separate Camps — Naval or Cavalry. Boys 14-19; Woodcraft, 9-14. Please specify catalog desired.
ULVER
SUMMER SCHOOLS On Lake Maxinkuckee
691 Lake Shore Way, Culver, Ind.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
DONALD S. LOWE, Director
BREWSTER, MASS
Send for Booklet

CAMP PEQUOT
ON GARDNER LAKE, COLCHESTER, CONN.
New · Distinctive · Unique
Spend your vacation in the Connecticut hills, six-hundred-acre tract, woods and trails—located on shore of beautiful Gardner Lake, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide. Canoes, boats, tennis, baseball, horseback riding—entertainment and dancing. Capable social director and hostess. Excellent food and lots of it. $20 per week, no extras. Send for booklet. Clarence B. Hayes, Director, Room 26C, 350 Main St., Orange, N. J. Phone Orange 4-3183.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

TOSEBO CAMP
For Boys 25th year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "See Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming Instruction. Sports. Moderate fee includes Trips and Horseback riding. For CATALOG address—Roger Hill, Todd School
Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Mountain Trails Camp
In the Adirondack Mountains of New York
NOT JUST ANOTHER Boys' Camp
Send for booklet and learn the interesting facts. The reasonable rate will please you.
L. F. FOUNTAIN, Director
841 N. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

SEVEN SUCCESSFUL SEASONS
A Happy Environment
for boys between the ages of 7 and 13. Camp Shepaug is situated in the beautiful Litchfield Hills of Connecticut. Activities. Eight weeks $125.00. Write F. H. Smith, Maplelawn Farms, New Preston, Conn.
Advertised only in the Monitor.

WINNEDUMAH
IN THE HIGH SIERRA
Ideal summer camp of highest aim. Boating, swimming, riding, fishing; pack-trips into back country; trips to early California Ghost Cities. Limited to 30 boys 8 to 15, one counselor to five boys. For information write WALTER O. WILLEY, 10539 Lauriston Ave., West Los Angeles, Calif. Adv. ONLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAS-SA-SOIT Cape Cod Falmouth, Mass.
Salt water camp for boys 7-14 years. Limited to 30 boys, assuring individual attention. Sailing, canoeing, fishing, land sports. Arts and crafts. Terms reasonable.
H. H. ARCHIBALD
NORWOOD, MASS.

Camp Skylark
The Junior Camp of Horsemanship
All Land and Water Sports
For Boys 6-14. Rate $175. No extras.
SAFETY, HAPPINESS
Write A. H. Mitchell, Director
Mitchell School, Billerica, Mass.
Telephone Billerica 831

STAMP WINDOW

WANTED
STAMPS—Collections, accumulations, etc. U. S. and foreign. Specially want U. S. commemoratives, such as Columbians, Pilgrims, Zeppelins. Fair dealing; cash paid. Send or write to COLLECTORS' STAMP SERVICE, 166 High Street, Reading, Mass.

FREE! TWO CHOICE SETS CATALOGUING OVER $1.00 (including fine airmail set); 'Stamp Finder" (tells the country to which any stamp belongs); beautifully illustrated 72-page "Booklet on Stamp Collecting"; 56-page "List of U. S. Stamps," and big "Annual Catalog" listing everything for the stamp collector—all for 10c to cover mailing expenses. Approvals included. H. E. HARRIS & CO., Dept. 60, 108-A Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP SHUTANKA
FOR BOYS
A Summer Home in the Cool Colo-Rockies
Horseback Riding, Swimming, Trail Hiking, Tennis, Woodcraft, Boy Dramatics. Free Trip to Cheyenne, Wyoming Frontier Days. Booklets.
Mr. L. L. Bowen, Director, has been a teacher of boys in Kansas City for 18 years and a recreation worker.
Mr. L. L. Bowen, 5427 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. R. L. Tiger, Camp Shutanka, Allens Park, Colo.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Summer Camp
Leelanau has advertised for 14 years in The Christian Science Monitor.
Booklet.
William Beals, Director
Box 40, Glen Arbor, Mich.

Camp Black-Foxe
On the shore of Lake Huntington in the High Sierras. Trail Riding. Pack trips into the "big back country." Swimming. Canoeing. Sailing. Fishing. Boxing. Archery. All under expert direction. Excellent food. Same high standards that are a part of every Black-Foxe activity. Could anything be finer? Address Camp Director, Black-Foxe Military Institute, 637 North Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., for folder.

MARANACOOK
Readfield, Maine 28th Year
A camp that offers unusual opportunities. Interesting trips on the ocean. Unique separate mountain camp. Sailing. Orchestra and band groups.
Best of equipment and food.
Trained educators in charge. Special attention given younger boys in separate Junior Camp. Moderate fee includes riding, trips, and all activities. Booklet.
William H. Morgan, 1138 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

KAATERSKILL
Pownal, Vt. For Boys 6-19. 40 miles from Albany, N. Y. Provides a place where boys are kept busy doing the things a boy naturally likes to do. All land and water sports. Riding. Trips. Trained counselors. Modern equipment. Catalog. $17.00 per week. 15th Season. Herbert M. Lorenz, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vt. Camp Woodland for Girls, Londonderry, Vt., affiliated.

CAMP RIO VISTA
Frenchtown, New Jersey
For boys 5 to 12. Two hours from N. Y. C. All sports, safe swimming. Competent staff. Modern sanitation. $110.00 for nine weeks, also part-time rate.
MRS. S. N. SOLER
2835 Haring Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMP WINNECOOK
Lake Winnecook, Unity, Maine. In beautiful, high on-shore grove. Activities that delight every boy—sailing, riflery, water sports. Manual arts. Counselor for five boys. 34th year. Three day horseback trip. Booklet.
Herbert L. Rand, 8 Hamenway Road, Salem, Mass.

Listed Stock Quotations

Mines and Specialties Move Up in Face of Downward Trend

Commodity and Money Markets

Declining Prices Prevail in Today's Security Trading

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Mining shares and specialties moved upstream today in the face of general stock market declines of fractions to a point or so.

On skimpy buying Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, Air Reduction, Stone & Webster and Texas Pacific Coal & Oil gained moderately.

Fractions to a point or more were chipped from du Pont, Johns-Manville, Case, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, New York Central and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The late tone was heavy. About 900,000 shares sold.

French Situation a Factor

Bonds and commodities were moderately mixed. Sterling was strong as capital flight from the Continent continued. The French franc and other gold currencies slipped a shade either way.

While Wall Street was generally bullish on trade, growing seriousness of the French fiscal situation, coupled with labor difficulties in that country, appeared to act as a restraining influence on stock buying operations.

In addition, many still had their doubts regarding the fate of the new tax bill over which Washington forces are now stewing. Some observers also felt that adjournment of Congress is not likely soon.

French Bonds Decline

French obligations sank in the bond market today as strikes and financial difficulties harrassed the new government at Paris.

Shortly before noon French 7s were ruling about a point lower. Investment analysis explained the drop partly in terms of the loss of 438,000,000 francs ($29,054,293) in gold by the Bank of France for the week ended May 29, the tenth consecutive week gold has fled Paris. Other foreign loans were mixed.

U. S. Government issues drifted down a little with losses running from about 1-32nd to 4-32nds in Treasury 3¼s of 1943, the 2⅞s to 2¾s of 1948.

After opening steady, carrier liens sagged in sympathy with lower prices for rail equities. Fractional losers were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Northwestern 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 5s.

A few corporate issues rose slightly, including American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Goodyear 5s. Paramount Picture 6s sold down nearly a point.

Pound Is Highest Since August, 1934

By the Associated Press

The pound sterling rose to the highest level since August, 1934, in foreign exchange dealings today.

The advance, 1½ cents to $5.03½ in New York, was attributed in exchange circles to flight of funds from Paris on political and labor unsettlement. Earlier the dollar had closed in London at 5.03¾ to the pound.

In New York the franc declined .00 1/16 of a cent to 6.58 5/16 cents. This compared with an earlier Paris closing for the dollar equivalent to 6.583 cents to the franc.

Other currencies were steady against the dollar.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Traders in the stock market awaited further developments in the French situation today and the market opened quiet but weak. French bonds, transatlantics, industrials, oils and gilt-edged securities sold lower. A rally set in at the close, despite the fact that gold currencies continued under selling pressure in the foreign exchange market. The tone was firmer at the close.

Paris: The Bourse opened weak, Government bonds breaking sharply and most other groups showing an easy tendency. The market strengthened in late dealings as traders regained confidence regarding developments in the strike situation. Prices firmed, following a good demand for bank and railroad issues. Internationals and rentes also moved higher and the market closed irregular.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed higher on unfavorable European weather, strength in American markets and a better technical position. Cotton futures declined, unfavorable crop advices being offset by the strength in sterling and unsettled continental conditions.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Companies	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Gen Printing Ink	50c	July 1	June 17
Homestake Mining	$2	June 25	June 20
Initial			
Square D Co "B"	12½c	Q June 30	June 20
Regular			
Allied Prod A	43¾c	Q July 1	June 15
Am Agricul Chem	75c	Q June 30	June 16
Am Exp Co	$1.50	Q July 1	June 19
Am Snuff	75c	Q July 1	June 11
Do pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 11
Bruns-Balke-C pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 20
Coca-Cola Bottg A	62½c	Q July 1	June 15
Cream of Wheat	50c	Q July 1	June 20
Gen Am Invest pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 19
Gen Printing	50c	Q July 1	June 17
Homestake Mining	$1	M June 25	June 20
Lehman Corp	75c	Q July 7	June 25
Marine Midland Cp	10c	Q July 1	June 12
New Eng Pw pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 10
North American	25c	Q July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	75c	Q July 1	June 15
Northwestern Tel	$1.50	S July 1	June 15
Norwich & Worcester			
R R 8% pf	$2	Q July 1	June 15
Pac Investors Inc	3c	.. July 1	June 15
Square D Co "A"	55c	Q June 30	June 20
United Carbon	60c	Q July 1	June 15
United Corp pf	75c	Q July 1	June 15
U S Tobacco	$1.25	Q July 1	June 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 15
West Jer & Seashore			
R R	$1.50	S July 1	June 15

Curtiss-Wright Corporation

Curtiss-Wright Corporation and subsidiaries on their consolidated balance sheet as of March 31 show current assets of $7,794,332, including $2,060,078 cash, while current liabilities were $2,879,421. Cash on Dec. 31 last totaled $1,372,899, current assets, $5,981,338 and current liabilities, $1,391,446; inventories increased to $3,540,866 from $3,335,747.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

†1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 4	Last June 3
12⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11
35⅜	22½	Adams Millis (⅝)	22⅛	21¼	21¼	22½
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	25	24¾	24¾	25
21¼	5⅝	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	2½
6¼	2	Air Reduction (n)	63⅝	62⅛	62⅛	62½
17⅜	13¼	Airway Elec App	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
4⅝	2⅛	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	14¼	14	14⅛	14⅜
30⅛	13⅜	Allegheny Corp (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
29⅛	12⅛	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	21	20½	21½	
48⅝	27	Alleghany pf xw (h)	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛	21¼
39¾	30	Alleghany pf pf (h)	31	31	31	..
208	157	Allegheny Steel (1)	30¼	30½	30½	30⅛
28⅝	23½	Allied Chem (6)	195	195	195	195
9½	6¾	Allied Mills (1)	24½	24½	24⅛	24½
77⅛	69	Allied Stores	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
50½	38⅝	Allied Stores pf (5)	77⅛	78¼	76¼	77
5⅝	2⅞	Allis Chalmers	45¼	43¾	43¾	45
51	34	Amal Leather	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
63¼	38	Amal Ltbr pf (2g)	50½	48	48	48⅝
50⅞	40	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50¼	50	50¼	50¼
130½	124	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	46½	45¾	45¾	46¼
134½	115¾	Am Brake S&F pf (6¼)	129	129	129	129
166½	162½	Am Can (4f)	127¾	127½	127½	128¾
41	30	Am Can pf (7)	163½	163¼	163¼	163½
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry	35½	34⅜	34⅝	35⅝
58¾	31	Am Car & F pf	67⅛	66½	66½	68
95½	87⅝	Am Chain	49	49	49	49¼
32⅝	22¼	Am Chicle (4)	88⅝	88	8	8⅝
24⅞	16¼	Am Com Alcohol	23⅝	22¼	22¼	22¾
5	3½	Am Crystal Sugar	23	22⅝	22⅝	23
14⅝	9¾	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4½	4½	..
9¾	6½	Am European	12	12	12	12½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow	7	6¾	6¾	7
8¾	5¾	Am & For Pow pf	32	32	32	33
41½	37	Am Hide&L	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅝
4⅜	3	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	40	40	40
36¼	23⅛	Am Ice	3½	3	3	3
29⅞	21	Am Locomotive	27¼	25⅞	25⅝	27¼
15	10	Am Mach&Fy (.80)	23	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
35⅞	27	Am Mach & Met	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
42½	35½	Am Metal	28½	28	28	28¾
13½	7⅞	Am News (1.80)	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
52⅞	36⅝	Am Power&Lt	11¼	10⅞	11	11¼
61⅜	43	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	51	49½	49¾	51
27⅜	18¾	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	60	58	58	60
24	25¾	Am Radiator	21	20½	20¾	21⅜
27	18	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27	26⅝	26⅝	27⅛
91½	56¾	Am Seating vtc	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	21¾
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	77⅞	76	76	77½
108	104	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	146	145	146	..
33⅜	20½	Am Woolen pf (2g)	108	107¾	108	..
122½	107¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	30¼	28⅝	28¾	30¾
2	¾	Am Zinc Lead&S	3	3	3	3
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	33⅜	32½	32½	33⅜
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19⅜	19½	19½	19¾
50	37	Archer Daniels (½)	37⅜	37⅛	37⅝	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107	107	107	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	73	73	73	73
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	53¼	52¼	52¼	52½
7⅝	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11¾	11¼	11¼	12
22⅛	8⅞	Artloom Corp	15	14½	14½	15
177¼	125⅛	Asso Dry Goods	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅞
104¾	103½	Asso Dry G 1st (6g)	105	105	105	..
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	70¾	70	70	71
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104⅛	104	104⅛	103⅞
35⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24	23¾	24	24
18½	11½	Atl Gulf & W I	15½	15½	15½	15
114	111⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	19	17¾	19	..
35⅛	27	Atl Refining (1)	113¼	113	113	113¼
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	27¼	26⅝	27	27½
30½	17	Atlas Tack (¾)	124⅛	124½	124⅛	123
54¼	27⅝	Auburn Auto	16½	16½	16½	17
73¼	43⅜	Aviation Corp Del	28½	28	28	29
		—B—	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
67⅜	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
54½	20½	Baldwin L pf (h)	38½	38½	38½	40¼
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	25	24¾	24¾	25½
117½	112¼	Bangor & Aroo pf (7)	114	114	114	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	18¾	17⅛	17½	17¾
42½	35½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	26	18	17½	17¾
13½	7½	Beatrice Cream (⅛e)	90½	85	88	90
52⅞	36⅝	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	31¾	21⅝	22⅜	22½
24⅜	20	Bendix Aviation (¼e)	27⅞	27	27	27½
57¼	48	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21⅛	21	21	21⅛
53¾	43¼	Best & Co (2f)	53¾	53½	53¾	53¾
19	16⅞	Bath Steel	51⅜	50⅜	50¾	51¼
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	17	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜
48	23	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	114¾	114½	114¾	116¾
20¼	14¾	Bigelow Sanford (½)	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
26½	18⅞	Blaw Knox (.10b)	16	16	16	15¾
63⅛	48¼	Boeing Airplane	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛
100½	90	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47⅛	47	47	47½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami (A)	92	91½	92	..
30¼	25⅝	Bon Ami B (2½)	41¼	40¾	41	41½
83½	64	Borden (1.60)	28⅛	27¾	27⅝	27⅞
11½	6	Borg Warner (3)	75⅞	74½	74½	76
18⅞	13½	Boston & Maine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
64⅞	43¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14½
48½	41	Briggs Mfg (2f¶)	45	44⅜	44⅜	45⅛
50½	40¼	Bristol Myers (2f)	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
104	97¾	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47	46½	47	47
56½	44½	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103⅜	102½	102½	102⅞
13	8⅞	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	45⅞	45	45¾	45
14¼	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
20¼	13½	Bucyrus Erie	10⅝	10½	10½	10¾
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	15⅛	15	15⅛	..
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	110	110	110	110
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	3	3	3	..
31⅛	20⅜	Bullard (¼b)	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	25	25	25	25½
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	25⅜	25¼	25⅝	25⅛
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	16½	16¼	16½	..
25¼	16½	Byers	4	3¾	3¾	4
26⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1)	17	16¾	16¾	17⅛
		—C—	27	26	26	26¾
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	..
40¼	30	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	32	32	32	32¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅜	13	13¼	14¼
43½	27	Cannon Mills (2)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	50⅞	50½	50⅞	..
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
142	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	161	156⅞	158	160¼
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	140	140	140	141
32¼	23¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
31½	19	Celotex Co	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22⅞
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	60	60	60	..
19¼	9⅛	Certain-Teed	56	54½	54½	54¾
102⅝	80⅛	Certain-Teed pf	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
21	19½	Champion P & F (1)	97¾	96	96	97½
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	103	103	103	103
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	68	67¾	68	68¼
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	58⅝	58⅜	58½	58¼
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	..
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	28½	28½	28½	29
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	8⅜	8¼	8¼	..
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	46	46	46	..
7⅞	3¼	Chi R I&P 6% (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8	3½	Chi R I&P 7% (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	11⅞	4¼	4¼	..
30¼	20½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	22½	23½	23½	24½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	22½	22½	22½	..
1037⅝	85½	Chrysler (6)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
197⅛	151¼	Chy Ice & Fuel (2)	94¼	92¾	92⅞	94¾
461⅛	233⅛	Clark Equipment (.80)	17½	17½	17½	17¼
1103¾	107¼	Cleve El l pf 4½)	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	106¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
99⅜	86	Coca Cola (2)	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	100⅞	99	99⅛	99¾
106½	102⅜	*Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	14½	14	14	14¼
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	102⅝	102½	102½	103⅜
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	42⅝	42½	42½	43
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	109½	109½	109½	110
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	18¼	15¾	18¼	16½
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
21⅝	8	Columbia Gas (.20b)	33½	32¾	32¾	34½
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	18⅞	18⅜	18½	18¾
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾¶)	35¾	34	34¾	34¼
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	44¼	43⅜	44	43¼
116⅝	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	64	63½	63½	64
82⅜	55	*Comm I Tr pf (4½)	116	115½	116½	116½
110½	97	*Comm I Tr pf (4½)	69	68	68	69½
24⅝	16⅜	CommSolvents (.70)	109¾	109¼	109½	..
82	21¼	Comwith & So	17½	17	16½	16⅝
52	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	3⅛	3	3	3
44½	34	Conaguum Nairn (1.60)	68	68	68	68
20	10	Conn Ry & tL	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
20½	16⅛	Consol Coal vtc pf	12	12	12	..
71	43⅜	Consol Film Ind	17¾	16¾	16⅞	16¾
20¼	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
1081½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	17	17	17	..
61⅜	31⅞	Consol Laundries	32½	31¾	31¾	32½
15¼	11½	Consol Oil ¼b)	106½	106½	106½	106⅝
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
26¼	15⅜	Container n	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	½	½	½	½
2⅜	1⅜	Cont Baking B	18¼	17½	17½	18
77¾	67½	Cont Baking pf (6)	13¼	13	13⅛	13½
87¼	67⅝	Cont Can (3)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	76	76	76	76
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	76⅞	75	76	76¾
46	38¼	Corn Exchange (3)	20⅛	19½	19½	19⅞
38⅛	28¼	Cont Oil (1)	39¼	39	39	38⅞
4	2¼	Cont Motors	60	59⅞	59⅞	60
79⅛	68½	Corn Products (3)	28⅞	28¼	28½	28½
7⅜	4¼	Coty	2⅜	2¼	2½	2½
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	78	75½	75⅝	78½
27¼	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
43¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	35⅛	35½	35½	35⅞
47⅞	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	25	24	24½	25
18½	10⅜	Cuba Rr pf	53¼	52½	52½	54
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	..
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	12⅜	12¼	12¾	12½
24¼	17⅜	Cudahy Packing (2½)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
104	99½	Curtis Publishing	98½	96	96	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	36⅛	36½	36½	37⅜
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	17¾	16⅞	17¼	17⅝
65	43¼	*Cutler Hammer (1¶)	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
		—D—	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅞
89¼	52	Deere & Co	51½	51½	51½	53⅜
26	19½	Deisel W G (½¶)	75	74⅜	74½	75½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	23	22⅜	22¾	23¼
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	40	39	39	40¼
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	16	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
34⅜	18⅛	Distillers Cp Seag	40	40	40	..
61⅛	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	22	21⅝	21¾	22
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	61½	59½	59½	60¼
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	8½	8½	8½	..
37	29	Dresser A (1⅛e)	57	56	56	57
18⅞	13	Dresser B	31¾	31⅜	31½	31½
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	13½	13½	13½	..
153	135	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	5½	5	5	5¼
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	1427⅛	1413⅜	1413⅜	144
		—E—	129¾	129¾	129¾	..
9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
170½	156	*Eastman Kodak (5¶)	162	161¼	161¾	163
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32⅜	31⅞	32	32⅜
9¼	5⅜	Elkington Schild	8	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	35¼
114	110¼	Elec Auto L pf (7)	111¼	111½	111⅜	111¾
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
7¾	5⅜	Elec & Mus Ind (.34¶)	6	6	6	6⅛

†1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 4	Last June 3
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
66	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	63	60½	60⁵	63⅜
71¾	32⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	43	45½	45½	46
3⅝	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (5)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
114	113¼	Endicott John pf (7)	115¾	113¼	113¼	113¼
15	7½	Engineers Pub S (n)	14⅜	14	14	..
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	19⅛	19	19	..
20	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	12½	12½	13½	..
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13⁵	13½	13½	13¾
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	30⅝	30¼	30¼	31½
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
		—F—	5¾	2⅝	2¾	3
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks Co	13	12½	12½	13½
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks pf	155	122½	122½	122½
155	122½	Fairbanks Morse	141½	140½	140½	140½
41½	31⅜	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	37	34⅜	37	37
25	18¾	Fajardo Sug (2)	97	94	94	94
97	94	Fed Lt & Trac	12¼	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
12¼	9⅜	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
5⅛	3	Fed Screw W	9	9	9	9½
11½	9½	Fed Water Serv	3¾	3½	3½	..
26⅛	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	26⅛	26	26	26
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R 1.20)	39¼	38½	38½	39⅛
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	28½	28¾	28¾	28¾
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	104½	104¼	104½	104½
45⅞	41⅛	Fellansbee B (h)	47¼	34	7¾	7¾
111½	109½	Food Mach n (1)	36	35½	35½	35½
38¾	24½	Food Mach pf (4½)	109½	109½	100½	35
127	105	Foster-Wheeler	28¾	27¾	27¾	28⅜
35¾	27½	Foster-Wheel pf	106	106	106	..
53½	31½	Freeport Texas (1)	30½	30	30	30
		Fuller 2pf	34½	34	34	34
12½	8½	—G—	9⅜	8¾	8¾	9⅜
104½	97	Gen Am Inv	102	102	102	..
63	42¼	Gen Am In pf ww (6)	48½	48⅛	48⅛	48¼
34¾	23	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	24⅝	24	24	24¼
14⅜	10¾	Gen Asphalt (¾e)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
15⅝	8¾	Gen Baking (.60)	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
33¼	17	Gen Cable	32½	32½	32½	32½
58¼	53⅞	Gen Cable A	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	..
41⅞	34½	Gen Cigar (4¶)	24	24	23¾	23⅞
39½	33⅜	Gen Electric (1)	57½	57½	57½	57
7	⅞	Gen Foods (1.80)	37¾	37½	37½	37⅞
59¾	48¾	Gen Gas & E A	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	39
3	2	Gen Mills (3)	63	63	63	64
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	120	120	120	120
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	61¾	60⅜	60¾	61½
122	118	Gen Mot pf 5% pf (5)	120¾	120½	120½	120½
70⅝	53⅞	Gen Mot Ad	7	7	7	7
33⅜	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	30	30	30	30
50	38	Gen Print Ink (2)	6¾	3½	3½	..
70⅝	59¾	Gen Pub Service	3⅞	2	2	2
120½	117¼	Gen Realty	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
18⅝	15½	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	2¾	2¼	2¼	2⅜
90	81½	Gillette S R pf (5)	16	15¾	15¾	16
11¼	6⅞	Gimbel Bros	81⅞	81½	81½	81¾
88½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
52	32	Glidden rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
55¼

Business and Industry

Farm Income Up $3,000,000,000 Since '32, FCA Head Avers

Commerce and Finance

Big Oil Companies Aggregate Net Up 63 P. C. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Thirty major oil companies in the United States had aggregate net income in 1935 after charges, taxes and reserves of $258,542,320, which compares with $158,282,145 in 1934, according to a report by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. This a gain of about 63 per cent. Gross operating income of the group totaled $3,754,000,000 last year against $3,521,000,000 the year before.

About 52 per cent of the total net earnings of this group was reported by the four leading Standard Oil companies: Standard of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum, Standard of Indiana and Standard of California. The Texas Corporation, Gulf Oil Corporation, the Consolidated Oil Corporation and the Shell Union Oil Corporation, the four leading independent organizations together had a net income of $45,736,497, or about 18 per cent of the total for the 30 companies.

"These 30 companies," Pforzheimer & Co. reported, "charged against earnings in 1935 a total of $438,240,944 for depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., compared with $412,525,431 for such charges in the preceding year. In view of the fact that several companies have charged against income all intangible drilling costs adopted the policy of capitalizing such expenses, the indicated increase reflects the extensive development work carried on by the producing branch of the oil industry last year.

"Financially, the outstanding feature of the oil industry in 1935 was the redemption during the year of approximately $340,000,000 of oil company bonds, most of which were refinanced at lower interest rates, either through private and bank loans or by public offerings of new bonds.

"After giving effect to the refinancing that took place last year total funded and long term debt of 30 major oil companies aggregated $585,111,138 on Dec. 31, 1935, compared with $663,562,876 on Dec. 31, 1934, or a net reduction of $78,451,738. This decrease when added to that effected during the preceding four years brings the total reduction in long term debt of these companies since 1930 to approximately $420,000,000.

"Combined current assets of the group on Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $2,037,419,709 and included $671,487,752 in cash and marketable securities, which alone exceeded total current liabilities of $531,967,527."

Finance Advertisers Elect Mark Hanna

Financial Advertisers Association of New England have elected Mark Hanna of the Bankette Company, as president.

Other officers elected at the annual meeting held Tuesday were: Vice-presidents, Stanley E. Clark, Estabrook & Co.; Louis W. Munro, Doremus & Co.; Edward F. Messinger, Merchants National Bank, all of Boston.

Chairman of the board, E. H. Kittredge, Hornblower & Weeks.

Directors, Roy H. Booth Jr., National Shawmut Bank, Ralph M. Eastman, State Street Trust Company; Joseph F. Moriarty, Second National Bank, Nashua; Arthur M. Wright, Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge; John H. Wells, Rhode Island Hospital Trust, Providence; Frank Groves, Washington Savings Bank, Lowell; A. B. Merrill, Boston Five-cent Savings Bank.

Secretary, Henry I. Hewitt, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Boston.

Treasurer, Lindley A. Bond, Home Savings Bank, Boston.

Retiring President Roy H. Booth Jr., of the National Shawmut Bank presided. Robert W. Sparks of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, and president of the National Financial Advertisers Association, was honor guest and Bill Cunningham, was guest speaker.

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Newly Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Flintkote Company. Mr. Hancock Is a Director of 13 Industrial and Investment Companies and Is Also a Member of the Advisory Committee of the New York Stock Exchange

Shipstead Offers Reorganization Plan For Minn. & St. Louis

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—A substitute proposal was advanced today by Senator Shipstead (F-L) Minn. for the bondholders plan to reorganize the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad which he said had "some serious defects."

However, in a letter to Philip Roosevelt of New York, chairman of a bondholders' reorganization committee, Senator Shipstead said he considered the bondholders' plan "far better" than the dismemberment proposed by Associated Railways, a group of competing carriers. The Roosevelt proposal would lift receivership of the road through a $5,000,000 loan from the reconstruction corporation and a $1,000,000 loan from Frederick Prince, Boston banker. His plan was rejected yesterday by Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC.

Chairman Shipstead of the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee inquiring into the road's affairs, indicated hearings might be resumed as a result of rejection of the Roosevelt plan. He had adjourned the committee, subject to call, when Mr. Jones said the RFC would give consideration to any "reasonable substitute" for the associated railway plan.

Senator Shipstead wrote President Roosevelt that the bondholders' committee should have no trouble in borrowing the entire $6,000,000 from the RFC, "and thus eliminate paying a bonus of $1,000,000." In addition, he said, "such a plan would have the advantage of keeping control of the railroad in the hands of its owners. The bondholders, if necessary, could issue the 120,000 shares at $10 a share, to raise another $1,200,000 if needed."

Reichsbank Gold Ratio at Record Low

BERLIN, June 4 (AP)—The Reichsbank's statement as of May 30 shows the following changes in reichsmarks:

Gold coin and bullion	decreased	1,958,000
Reserve in foreign cur.	increased	94,000
Bills of ex. and checks	increased	559,575,000
Silver and other coins	decreased	109,213,000
Advances	increased	24,343,000
Investments	increased	57,000
Other assets	decreased	25,484,000
Notes in circulation	increased	452,260,000
Other mat. obligations	decreased	18,895,000
Other liabilities	increased	14,049,000

The bank's holdings of gold now amount to 69,992,000 marks. The ratio of reserve against outstanding notes is 1.70 per cent.

The present ratio of 1.70 per cent of the Reichsbank's gold reserve to its outstanding circulation is the lowest on record. It compares with 1.94 a week ago. The previous low was 1.73 on April 30. The highest ratio last year was 2.93 per cent, on Aug. 7; the lowest, 2.04, on Dec. 31. The present ratio compares with 2.27 a year ago, 3.7 two years ago and 7.5 three years ago.

The bank's rediscount rate is still 4 per cent, to which it was reduced from 5 per cent on Sept. 22, 1932.

12th FHLB District Leads In Small House Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 4—With an average of 49 dwellings per 100,000 population, the Twelfth Federal Home Loan Bank District, embracing Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada, heads the list in an analysis of small dwelling construction in the United States during March, the nation's best home-building month since 1931.

M. M. Hurford, president of the Los Angeles bank, made the announcement following a trip to Washington, where it was reported that construction of one- and two-family dwellings led all residential building throughout the country during March.

Homes of this type accounted for 79.7 per cent in number of all projected building for the month, the study indicated. Dwellings for three or more families accounted for only 20 per cent of the month's building activity, compared with 35.7 per cent in February.

The average rate of small dwelling construction was 17 per 100,000 of population. The average for each bank district, regardless of financing method, was: Los Angeles, 49; Little Rock, 30; Winston-Salem, 28; Topeka, 22; Portland, Ore., 22; New York, 18; Indianapolis, 13; Des Moines, 12; Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 6, and Chicago, 5.

Large Reduction Shown in World Stock of Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—World stock of cotton at the end of April shows a reduction of approximately 1,200,000 bales from the total at the end of April last year, and 4,100,000 bales from that on the corresponding date two years ago, and reflects largely the decline in the stock of American cotton, the New York Cotton Exchange reports.

"The total stock of all growths of cotton in the world at the end of April," says the exchange service, "was approximately 18,734,000 bales, compared with 19,941,000 on the corresponding date a year previous and 22,831,000 two years previous. The large reduction in the stock this year as compared with last year is due primarily to the fact that world all-cotton consumption has run substantially heavier this season than last season through April.

"The total stock of American cotton in all hands in the world at the end of April was 10,069,000 bales, compared with 11,677,000 on the corresponding date last year and 13,726,000 two years ago. The decrease in the stock of American cotton as of the end of April this year compared with last year is due chiefly to the fact that world consumption of American cotton has run much heavier this season than last season.

"The world stock of foreign cottons as of the end of April was approximately 8,665,000 bales this year, compared with 8,264,000 last year, and 9,105,000 two years ago."

The World's Business

Borah and Roosevelt—The Difference in Their Economic Creeds—Freedom vs. Regulation

By H. B. E.

AFTER the final sentence of Senator Borah's last preconvention fling at the Republican Old Guard had come over the radio last week, a listener remarked, "Well, I can't see much difference between Borah and Roosevelt." I wonder how widespread is that impression. The fact is that in their economic philosophy the two crusaders are poles apart. The listener did not realize this because neither has been either clear or consistent in his economic views.

The two would, I think, agree as to the fundamental purpose of an economic system. To [illegible] the emphasis is on equitable distribution rather than upon production. But they part company over the problem of how to bring about such equitable distribution.

The President believes that equitable distribution can be insured only by *comprehensive* regulation by government. The belief rests upon his realization of the power of big business. To him such power left uncontrolled is anti-social. This is what has created the desire on the part of Rooseveltians to put government in business. They believe that large corporate enterprise must be controlled in behalf of equitable distributionism. To this end Mr. Roosevelt would plan from Washington the economic activity of Americans on the farm as well as in the factory. "The measure of our restoration," he once said, "lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit." Again, "my object is to try to increase the security and happiness of a larger number of people in all parts of the country."

By government the President means the Federal arm. His non-Democratic belief that regulation should be done from Washington is not, I believe, due to any overweening ambition to be a dictator. No dictator ever had a sense of humor. Mr. Roosevelt's, however, is amply developed. Moreover, he is too much of a libertarian personally to seek such laurels. His belief in centralized regulation is due to the puniness of state government compared with the might of big business. For illustration he would no doubt point to the way that the utility concerns have overshadowed state regulatory commissions.

In agriculture this all-comprehensive regulation was revealed in the AAA. The SCA has now taken its place. But the new farm program is the old one under a new name. And it goes a step nearer to the Roosevelt goal by substituting the aim of "income parity" for "price parity." There is a vast difference between the two concepts. Even if prices on the farm were equalized with those in the factory, the result might not restore incomes. For the prices might be attained at the expense of lower output. In that case the farmer would obtain more dollars for his bushels of wheat but have fewer bushels upon which to collect those dollars. In industry regulation was focused in the NRA. It is true that the NRA was not Mr. Roosevelt's idea. Nevertheless he took to it so heartily that he generally referred to it as the cornerstone of the New Deal. And when the Supreme Court threw it out, he seemed to threaten to make a place for it, Constitution or no Constitution. The reaction to that outburst has since made him softpedal any such aim. Nevertheless one cannot doubt that the restoration of some sort of NRA still remains close to his heart.

It so happens that under the Constitution federal regulation of business and agriculture is inhibited. The Constitution says that such matters are the concern of the individual states. Mr. Borah has such a reputation for pure constitutionalism that one might get the impression that he opposes federal regulation of our economic life because such regulation is unconstitutional. That would oversimplify his position. In his last speech he subordinated the constitutional problem. To the dispossessed, he said, debates over constitutional government and the integrity of the courts might seem strangely remote from their personal problems.

For these people Mr. Borah has one economic panacea. This is a *return* to a free competitive system. Specifically he would invoke the Sherman antitrust laws more stringently. For Mr. Borah believes that equitable distribution can be insured by insisting upon unrestricted competition, not regulated competition.

Many economists and public men believe that the growth of big business has introduced a regime of what Professor Means calls "administered prices" as the enemy of ideal competition. Mr. Borah flatly calls it monopoly. While Mr. Roosevelt would accept the condition as impossible to dislodge, and regulate the monopolies from Washington, Mr. Borah would insist upon invoking the law to the end that the system should return to its pristine competitiveness. How can this be a panacea? Because it would give the consumer a fairer deal in the matter of lower prices. And lower prices, as we know by this time, represent an addition to purchasing power quite as much as higher money wages.

Mr. Roosevelt has shown that in his view free competition no less than a monopolistic system would bring chaos. He called it the tooth and claw system which left "forgotten men." In this respect he is ultra-modern. Mr. Borah, on the contrary, goes back a century and a half, back, indeed, to Adam Smith. In the view of the author of "The Wealth of Nations" competition unfettered either by business combinations or government control leads to the more abundant life because it is based on a natural order. Self-interest is held to supply the necessary drive to make the machine go and at the same time to produce equilibrium among the contending forces.

The difference between the two spokesmen for the regulated vs. the competitive system reappears in their political beliefs. I am not thinking of the Democratic and Republican labels. These do not mean much any more. But a regulated system requires more and more government. Legislators would not be able to do the work. It would fall increasingly to the lot of a bureaucracy subject to the Executive. Therefore the system is politically anti-libertarian. "There is no logical stopping place," wrote Woodrow Wilson in 1908, "between regulation and the actual conduct of business enterprise by the Government." The President, pursuing his socio-economic object, does not pause to draw any such political conclusion. I do not believe, to repeat, that he envisages this political drift. Nevertheless it is implicit in his program. Senator Borah, on the contrary, makes the conscious tie-up between economic freedom and political liberty.

The contradiction in the Idahoan is his concurrent belief in protectionism. For the parent of monopoly is the high tariff. If the monopolistic industries were subjected to a whiff of foreign competition, the evil that Mr. Borah describes would disappear. I do not think, however, that his support of the Potato Act is proof of his inconsistency. It was shown in the AAA experience that the control of one crop led to such greater activity in another as to call for the extension of that control. "It is the overwhelming verdict of theory and war-time experience," says Prof. Lionel Robbins, "that once governments start to control important branches of industry, if they are not willing at some point definitely to reverse their whole line of policy, there is no stop to this process short of complete socialism." Senator Borah's opposition to the AAA was proof of his consistency. His support of the Potato Act was proof of his commonsense.

Banks Seek Eagerly to Replace Lost Commercial Loan Business

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Bankers generally feel that the causes of the recent decline in the use of the commercial loan are permanent. If the present low interest rates plus the current business rally will not bring in commercial borrowers, nothing will.

Mr. Charles P. Blinn Jr., in a speech reprinted in the May bulletin of the American Acceptance Council, said, "Prime commercial paper, usually the principal form of investment for bank funds, is very scarce and commands an exceedingly low rate. Good names, always available in earlier years, are not in the market in volume now. Many companies have accumulated earnings to a point where borrowing is no longer necessary, other companies have floated bonds and stocks with the public and are no longer commercial paper borrowers.

"The older generation in banking will recognize very readily the names of many companies whose bonds and stocks are listed now on the New York Stock Exchange that were open market borrowers not so many years ago. Investment securities offer the principal investment outlet today for bank funds that are not used by a bank's own customers. Commercial paper offered by brokers is inadequate in volume to meet the great demand and the income return is inconsequential, hardly justifying the credit risk."

Evidence that the lack of commercial loan business, rather than the political pressure of Treasury deficit financing, is the cause of heavy bank investment in governments, is seen in British experience. The "Big Five" London banks likewise report increasing investments, though the British budget is balanced, and declining commercial advances. The latter dropped from £870,000,000 in 1928 to £706,000,000 at the end of 1935. Investment rose in the same period from £209,000,000 to £522,000,000.

Acceptances Shrink

Another form of this obsolescence of short-term commercial paper is shown in the recent dissolution of the American Acceptance Council. Volume of acceptances, which used to run around $1,000,000,000, averaged only $405,000,000 last year. Government competition, particularly in cotton through the Commodity Credit Corporation, accounted for about $250,000,000 of this shrinkage, and another $125,000,000 is estimated to have been replaced with direct bank loans as a result of the banks' large excess reserves. Efforts to establish an American acceptance market were launched in earnest shortly after the establishment in 1914 of the Federal Reserve system. It was designed primarily to facilitate foreign trade, as well as to provide an outlet for liquid funds which had formerly gone into the call money market.

The council was formed in January, 1919, to inform the public of the merits of bankers' and trade acceptances and the method of their use. At the end of 1929 bankers' bills were outstanding to a total of $1,732,000,000. At this time the acceptance market was an important vehicle for Federal Reserve open-market operations, and the Reserve bought $762,000,000 to ease the strain of the stock market crash.

After 1930 the bill market declined steadily. The international financial collapse in 1931 discouraged its use. Since then Treasury bills have furnished a substitute liquid short-term investment largely replacing the bankers' acceptance in the money market just as Treasury bills have done in London.

Rise in Real Estate Looms

Although banking figures since 1933 do not show any increase in real estate loans, this form of investment, though still considered by conservatives an unsound asset for a commercial bank, appears likely to expand rapidly in the next few years. The building and loan associations and the private mortgage houses are beginning to complain of the banks' entrance into this field, encouraged by the Federal Housing Administration. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the latter's insured mortgages have been bought by banks and trust companies, and as the real estate market improves the banks are certain to cut in on it. In the latest chapter of a half century's political struggle over whether national banks may buy mortgages, the Banking Act of 1935 granted the broadest permission on record for such investments.

The invasion by the commercial banks of the personal loan business is another example of their reaching for earning substitutes for their lost commercial loan business. It began in 1926 when National City opened a department. The field had formerly been covered largely by the Morris Plan and similar institutions, called "industrial banks" in this country in contrast to Revolving terminology. It takes several years to build up such a department, on account of the need for both skilled supervision and accumulating reserves. In the last year or two a number of profit-hungry national banks in New York laid plans for the opening of such departments, taking for granted that a national bank charter grants permission.

Big Change in Portfolios

The state banks then began to make such loans, but were not sure they had the legal right to do so. Upon their request, the state banking superintendent put a bill through the Legislature granting them this power. The bill, however, requires that the true interest rate, which on a 6 per cent loan amounts to 11 or 12 per cent, must be published, something not required of the national or industrial banks.

The commercial banks' invasion of other fields has not been limited to the taking of new forms of earning assets. Savings banks complain of the competition of "thrift accounts" in commercial banks. In the 1920's some of the larger banks went heavily into the underwriting and distribution of stock and bond issues, until they were shut out by the Banking Act of 1933.

But it is the change in banks' portfolios which gives conservative bankers concern. The theory of commercial banking is that, with its liabilities nearly all in demand form, its assets should be equally "quick." But quick assets today yield little or nothing. Treasury bills sold recently at a bank discount rate equal to only 0.151 per cent. Note maturities must run up to 1939 before a yield as high as 1 per cent is available. The pressure for earnings is always toward the purchase of longer maturities.

Rapid Growth in Rubber Manufacture in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — A marked recession in imports of rubber goods into Argentina and a corresponding increase in crude rubber imports reflect the rapid growth of domestic rubber manufacturing in that country during the last five years, according to a Department of Commerce report from Buenos Aires.

Imports of rubber manufactures into Argentina, the report shows, declined from 51,500,000 pesos ($18,500,000) in 1930 to 7,800,000 pesos (approximately $2,260,000) in 1935. On the other hand, purchase of crude rubber during the same period increased from 2,800,000 pesos ($1,008,000) to 20,100,000 pesos ($5,830,000).

Between 1930 and 1935, the report points out, approximately 5600 workers were added to the pay roll of Argentina's rubber-manufacturing industry.

U. S. Agriculture Definitely Coming Back, Says Myers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Agriculture in the United States is definitely coming back, declared W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, over a radio hookup. The index prices for farm products, he said, has more than doubled since February 1933, an all-time low.

There was an increase in gross farm income of nearly $3,000,000,000 since 1932, he said, adding that the real estate market has been increasingly active until now the national average value of farms is 82 per cent of what it was in the immediate pre-war years of 1912-14.

Mortgage Rates Drop

Along with improvement of the farmers' condition through a markedly increased farm income, the Farm Credit Administration's executive cited further easement of the agricultural situation through the decreased interest rates on farm mortgages, for which the 12 federal land banks have set the pace with an all-time low rate of 4 per cent on long-term amortized loans. He added:

"From the refinancing activities of the Farm Credit Administration over the past three years it might be very easy to deduce the assumption farmers were increasing their indebtedness materially and shouldering a burden of debt from which they would not be able to work out. However, these are not the facts. In 1923 the farm mortgage debt was around $9,500,000,000. Now it is about $7,500,000,000. When we speak of the farm mortgage debt of the United States we must remember there is a turnover in the management of farms every generation. An increase in farm mortgage debt doesn't necessarily mean that farmers are going deeper into debt."

Stating that in the first three years of the Farm Credit Administration's existence applications for refinancing one half the mortgaged farms in the United States had come into the land banks and that loans totaling over $2,000,000,000 had been disbursed on 760,000 farms, the executive said the threat of wholesale foreclosure three years ago had been averted. The foreclosure rate, he cited, had dropped from nearly 40 per thousand farms in the year ending March, 1933, to half that number today. Private lenders, reentering the farm mortgage field, are now closing about 70 per cent of that type of loans, Myers added, compared with only 23 per cent of the business handled by them in 1934.

Interest Rates Cut

"In three years the Farm Credit Administration has directly reduced the interest rates on one in every three mortgaged farms; and out of every three dollars the average farmer paid on interest before refinancing, he now pays only two; the other dollar stays in his own pants pocket. The total savings as result of refinancing and temporary interest reductions provided by Congress amount to more than $68,000,000 this year."

Governor Myers pointed to the strong influence in the short-term production credit field wrought by 554 farmers' production credit associations throughout the country. Over $385,000,000 for seasonal crops and livestock production had been disbursed by these associations, he said, in two and a half years.

World Hog Output Expands in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Increases in hog production in the United States, Canada, Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands are notable in the expansion of world output, according to a Bureau of Agricultural Economics report.

There were 74,000,000 hogs in these leading producing countries on January 1 this year, compared with 71,000,000 a year ago. A further general increase in production this spring is reported, with prospects for continued expansion during the remainder of the year.

A marked increase in imports of hog products by Germany the last six months, mostly from continental European countries, is reported. German imports from the United States have been small because of the unfavorable foreign exchange situation and relatively small supplies available for export from this country.

The United Kingdom has reduced its imports of bacon and hams during the last year, and lard imports were a third smaller in the last six months than in the corresponding period a year ago. The United States continues to be the leading source of British lard imports.

Eastern Real Estate Bond Prices Up .3 P. C. in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

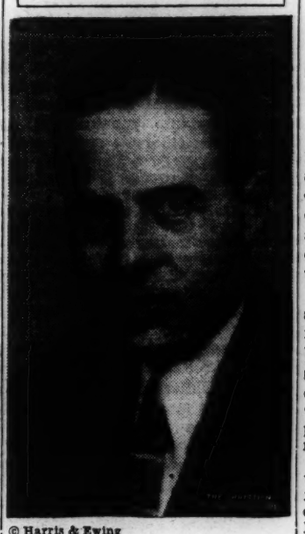
NEW YORK, June 4—Average prices for Eastern real estate bonds increased 0.3 per cent during May, following a 2.5 per cent decline in April, according to statistics compiled by Arnott, Baker & Company on the market action of 200 typical issues. The rise for the first five months of 1936 is 2.6 per cent.

The average price per $1000 face value increased from $398 to $399. The average quoted price was $389 on Jan. 1.

New York City prices decreased 0.5 per cent during May. Increases were noted on issues in the four other cities used in compiling the averages. The gains were, Philadelphia, 3.3 per cent; Boston, 1.6; Pittsburgh, 4; and Buffalo, 0.7. Boston issues, which have risen 11.1 per cent since Jan. 1, commanded the highest price, $581.

Hotel issues, which have increased 7.7 per cent in the five-month period, rose 3.1 per cent in May. Other May increases were, theaters 8.6 per cent and apartment hotels, 0.6 per cent. Office buildings decreased 0.7 per cent and housekeeping apartments dropped 0.1 per cent.

Cites Farm Gains



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W. I. Myers
Governor of the Farm Credit Administration

Step Taken by SEC To Develop Uniform Utility Accounting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Securities and Exchange Commission announces today a uniform system of accounts for mutual service companies and subsidiary companies of holding company systems registered under the Public Utility Act of 1935 and effective on Aug. 1.

This is the first step in the development of uniformity in accounting in a field where quite diverse practices have prevailed, according to the report.

The system provides for the accounting of profits on transactions with nonassociate companies to the extent permitted by the commission's rules, although the system is designed primarily for companies required under the act to serve their associate companies at cost.

The system is not applicable to companies which are primarily operating companies or which merely perform incidental services for other companies.

The uniform system, the commission said, was designed for use by the following:

Any company operating, or organized to operate as a mutual service company under Section 13 of the act.

Any subsidiary company whose organization and conduct of business the commission has found sufficient to meet the requirements of Section 13 (b) of the act, with respect to the performance of services or construction work for, or the sale of goods to, associate companies.

Commodities Trading Bill Passes House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — The House without a record vote accepted yesterday the Senate-approved Commodity Exchange Control Bill as it was passed by the Senate and sent it to the White House for the President's signature.

The Senate bill would give to a commodity exchange commission discretionary control over exchanges trading in wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter and eggs and Irish potatoes.

The commission would be composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce and the Attorney General. The bill was passed by the Senate on May 29.

Realty Investors Exploitation Hit By SEC Report

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—A warning that the "old crowd" is salvaging for itself a monopoly over city real estate by squeezing investors out from the depression's wreckage was sounded yesterday by commissioner William O. Douglas, of the securities commission.

Mr. Douglas, discussing a commission report on protective committees for holders of defaulted real estate bonds, said this situation is "dangerous, extremely dangerous" to the owners of such securities who now "trustfully believe the bankrupt properties are being independently reorganized."

He characterized the debacle which threw some $3,600,000,000 of real estate bonds into distress as one of the greatest tragedies in the history of finance in this country, and forecast that the commission will recommend legislation to prevent the "old crowd from again exploiting the nation's investors."

The report, sent to Congress today, covered public hearings on the question but mentioned no names.

The new concentration of control over city property arises, Mr. Douglas explained, from the fact that issuers of defaulted bonds have now "jockeyed" themselves into positions as trustees charged with running the properties on which the bonds were sold.

First, he said, they organized so-called protective committees which called for the deposit of bonds from the holders. Under these agreements, the committee, controlled by the issuer of the defaulted issue, was able to create voting or liquidating trustees, whom in turn it controlled, the commissioner added.

These trustees, surrounded by immunity clauses, even have authority to sell the properties, he declared.

Mr. Douglas said the commission had little information on the actual conduct of the liquidating trustees, but that the history of real estate finance showed concentration of control was highly dangerous to investors, without the corollary of some kind of public supervision.

The commission's report, an inch-thick volume, included recommendations for the control of liquidation trusts, elimination of profits to committee members and trustees, and increase in the responsibilities of trustees.

Prices of Farm Products Decline; Index Off 2 Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Declines in the prices of wheat, hogs, beef cattle and dairy products and minor decreases in the prices of certain other commodities lowered the farm price index to 103 (average for the period Aug. 1909—July 1914 equals 100) as of May 15 from 105 on April 15 and 108 on May 15, 1935, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

By groups of commodities, fruits rose 14 points in the index during the month; chickens and eggs were up 4 points; cotton and cottonseed, unchanged; grain, down 1; truck crops, down 2; meat animals, down 7, and dairy products, down 8.

Prices received by farmers for all commodities in the index were 5 points lower on May 15 than on April 15, and 3 points lower in the first five months as a whole of this year than last.

Prices paid by farmers were unchanged during the month, so that the reduction in farm prices carried the farm commodities purchasing power index down to 85 from 87. The index was 85 a year ago.

We just love our new portable!

Dad got Janet a portable typewriter for commencement, and now the entire family is using it! So Dad is going to get Janet something all for herself, and let the portable be family property. Of course he found the typewriter he bought advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Albany Is Picked As Convention City By New York GOP

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—The Republican State Convention will convene in Albany on Sept. 28 with what today looks like a list of at least half a dozen candidates with their hats in the gubernatorial ring. Announcement of the place and time of the convention was made by Melvin C. Eaton, state chairman, today, when he said that Albany was picked as the convention city "because of its central location and its proximity to the office of the secretary of state."

"This proximity will permit last minute filing of the names of the candidates at the convention, midnight of Sept. 29 being the deadline for such filing," Mr. Eaton added. "In addition, the holding of the convention in Albany undoubtedly will stimulate party interest in the capital district."

Short and Active Campaign

New York State Republican leaders go to this convention determined to nominate a strong ticket that will reinforce the national ticket and contribute toward putting the empire state into the Republican columns in November. The campaign will be an intense one, even though it will last only a month and a week.

State Senator George R. Fearon of Syracuse, veteran member of the State Legislature, is expected to head the Republican state ticket. Senator Fearon said he was willing to run if the party wanted him, but indicated he would make no bid for the nomination. His friends, however, already are beginning their log-rolling for him and he was seen today as leading the group of Republicans, most of whom are members of the State Senate, for the nomination.

Reason for Delay

Two reasons were seen for delaying the Republican state convention until the last minute for filing the names of candidates with the Secretary of State. One was to see what the Democrats would do—whether Gov. Herbert H. Lehman would be persuaded to again head the Democratic state ticket, or whether they would have to contest with another Democratic candidate. The second was to avoid the expense of a long campaign.

No date has been set for the Democratic state convention, but it is expected that it will be held a few days before the Republicans meet. It also will go up-state. If Mr. Lehman is willing to accept renomination, he will get it. If he persists in declining to run for a third term, indications are that the nomination will go to United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, if he can be persuaded to run, or to Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. Democrats hold that either of these men could carry the State and pile up the biggest vote ever received by a candidate for office in New York. This record is now held by Governor Lehman.

Repeal Has Failed, U. S. Judge Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—After sentencing 18 persons the other day for sale, possession, and manufacture of untaxed liquor, United States District Judge Fred L. Wham remarked in court, "I had a silly notion, like a lot of other people, that the bootleg liquor business would cease with the death of prohibition."

Judge Wham, a veteran on the bench, shook his head sadly as he listened to the story of Mrs. Mary Kadleck, woman tavern proprietor, whom he sentenced to 60 days in jail. She testified she had begun selling untaxed liquor at cut rates in the back room of her tavern after she had become dissatisfied with the meager profits from licensed liquor. "Most other saloons are doing it," she declared.

"That is a bad situation," Judge Wham commented, "and we just can't have it. If other saloons are violating the law, they should be apprehended. I have never yet put anyone on probation if he or she is selling bootleg liquor under protection of a license. That method is the most despicable way of chiseling."

$14,860 of Ransom Await Lindbergh

TRENTON, N. J., June 3 (AP)—Attorney General David T. Wilentz said today $14,860 of the Lindbergh ransom bills recovered with Bruno Richard Hauptmann's arrest would be returned shortly to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Mr. Wilentz said the decision to return the money to Colonel Lindbergh was made recently at a conference in New York attended by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the federal bureau of investigation; New York police officials, Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, state police superintendent and himself.

The money is now in a safe-deposit box in a Trenton bank. Word was awaited from Colonel Lindbergh, Mr. Wilentz said, as to the disposal of the money.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's failure to renominate Mr. Schwarzkopf led to reports that thus he hoped to gain access to all the Lindbergh files, and that to balk him Mr. Schwarzkopf would remove them to the Hunterdon county prosecutor's office before expiration of his term Sunday.

Puerto Rican Moves To Kill Tydings Bill

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 4 (AP)—Charging that the Tydings election reform bill for Puerto Rico runs counter to all precedence for congressional interference in local legislative matters, Senator Rafael Martinez Nabal, president of the Coalition Party, yesterday said an effort would be made to kill it in the House.

Mobilization Plan Of Army Assailed As 'Dictatorship'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—A violent controversy over the type of regimentation to be imposed on the American people in the event of war flared up yesterday in an atmosphere otherwise concerned almost exclusively with politics and the rush of Congress toward adjournment.

It was precipitated Tuesday by a report of the Senate Munitions Committee taking military authorities severely to task for mobilization plans which allegedly would establish a "military dictatorship" over industry, labor and the press.

Secrecy Veils Plans

The army and navy planners blamed for the alleged program found it difficult to meet the attack due to the secrecy of most of their mobilization plans, but they immediately undertook to answer the charges as best they could by private explanations.

Out of the melee develops one factor of primary importance. It is that military strategists are much more concerned with a steady flow of war materials in time of war than they are in taking the profits out of war. It is their feeling that too much limitation on war profits would interfere with industrial efficiency and hinder the chances of military success.

So far as can be determined, the army and navy plans for mobilization of industry do not contemplate, therefore, the type of war-profit limitation which has been advocated energetically by liberal forces ever since the World War and which has up until recently been assumed to have been accepted as the foundation for future American war mobilization plans.

Military Censorship

The attack on the military leaders is based on a group of bills which have been pending for some months in Congress. They would, if enacted, provide for extensive mobilization not only of industry, but also of labor, and for a military censorship which the Senate critics charge would make possible complete press censorship.

Whether this group of bills can properly be termed the army and navy program is open to question. It is hinted in military circles that extensive changes have been made subsequent to their introduction in Congress and that they therefore no longer represent the latest version of how the army and navy believe America should be mobilized in the event of war. It is also pointed out that the War Department is merely making suggestions to Congress which must itself decide how much the American people should or could be asked to bear in the form of military regimentation.

Strictly speaking, war plans fall into two categories. First are those covering strictly military operations—the movement of troops, ships, etc. These come within the jurisdiction of the army and navy and represent closely guarded secrets. Second are those plans concerned with organizing the civilian population and the economic system of the nation behind the armed forces. The military merely recommends to Congress what should, in its opinion, be done under this category.

Restrictions Place

Under this second category come such measures as a compulsory draft, industrial organization and control of communications and the press. Roughly speaking the military experts seek a type of regimentation similar to that developed during the World War. Under it some restriction was placed on profiteering and some price control was obtained. But there was no real abolition of war profits in the sense generally understood when the phrase "taking the profits out of war" is used.

It is difficult to discover just what is army and navy policy on this subject. There are no formal declarations. But the Nye committee finds that measures providing for rigid abolition of war profits tend to encounter opposition from military leaders and charges the army and navy with the general feeling that if profits to industry will stimulate the steady flow of supplies to the armed forces, then profits should not be tampered with too extensively.

The program puts the assembly on record as being dissatisfied "with any industrial order which does not provide security for those who will work but find no opportunity, and with any industrial order which proves no security against the involuntary want of children, widows, the aged and the victims of an era of machinery."

Relief Continued To New York Jobless By 2 P. C. Sales Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—New York City today faces another year of the 2 per cent sales tax levied in December, 1934, to help fund unemployment relief costs. Extension of the levy until July 1, 1937, was voted by the aldermanic branch of the Municipal Assembly yesterday and is expected to bring into the city treasury about $67,000,000 for emergency jobless aid. In passing the program, the aldermen concurred in action previously taken by the Board of Estimate, which voted unanimously for a continuance of the tax.

These levies are made in four measures. One is the sales tax, which yielded $43,000,000 last year; another is the tax on utilities, which brought in $18,000,000 for the last fiscal year; the third is the gross business tax, which yielded approximately $6,500,000, and the fourth, the personal property tax, which brought in about $250,000.

Each of the bills came before the aldermen with an emergency message from Mayor LaGuardia, asking immediate adoption. Thomas J. Curran, Republican minority leader on the board, sought to have them referred to committee for study. He was for reducing the sales tax to 1 per cent.

Whale Oil Sends Compromise Tax Bill Into a Skid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—If it weren't for inedible denatured whale oil the Senate would probably be moving along a good deal with its $829,000,000 compromise tax debate. But then—if it weren't inedible denatured whale oil it would probably be something else, discouraged observers decided.

The Senate is like that, observers say. Give it a tax bill, a convention coming on, a vast desire of everybody to get home, shared by the country at large, and what do they talk about? Why — inedible denatured whale oil!

One-Man Filibuster

It all came about when Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), of New York, staged a one-man filibuster for an amendment to exempt inedible denatured whale oil from a 3-cents-a-pound tariff duty in connection with the tax bill. A good many observers in the galleries failed to catch the connection between the pending tax bill and tariff duties. But that is just one of those things that one has to learn about in the Senate.

A tax on whale oil is just as germane as a great many other things that get crowded into debate in the Senate. Mr. Copeland's filibuster was the first which the present confusion and haste in Congress over the fight for quick adjournment has inspired.

The tax bill is rapidly being turned into a tariff act. Some commentators have already begun calling it the tariff act of 1936. Yesterday the Senate added a 4½-cent a pound tariff on perilla oil, upon the request of senators from farm belts. But it was the whale oil debate which really took up the time.

As Mr. Copeland pithily put it:

"I am not asking that edible whale oil may come in, but that all the whale oil which is permitted to come into commerce should be denatured."

Many senators stirred restlessly during his comments. There seemed a hostility to all whale oil and no desire to test its edibility. This suited Mr. Copeland, who objects to taxing whale oil, particularly when it is inedible, let alone denatured.

Mr. Copeland was full of facts about whale oil. His effort being to consume time, but not whale oil, he presented them at length. In fact, he twitted his colleagues on the fact that they were weary, that he had vast stores of whale oil material, and that he intended to deliver them all unless he was given his way.

"Whale oil, strange as it may seem," he said at one point, "in Europe is regarded as an edible oil; and the margarine which is made in Germany and in Norway and other of the Nordic countries is made with whale oil as the base. By reason of a prohibitive tariff upon whale oil, we have had a very great loss of business with Europe."

Oil Debate Goes On

As the Senate met today the whale oil debate was continued:

"I'm speaking now to the farmers of America," announced Mr. Copeland, asserting additional whale oil duties would hurt the farmers' market.

Sponsors of the bill said the farmers were not interested in whale oil, but Mr. Copeland insisted the duty would have a definite effect on them.

"An unholy alliance exists between the fish dealers and the farm leaders," charged Mr. Copeland. "You have only to walk through the halls of this capitol to be struck by the sulphuric fumes coming from the lobbying and log-rolling. There is a conspiracy between the fish industry and the farm groups."

A. T. & T. Officials Reveal Publicity Moves at Probe

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission was told today that Ohio Bell Telephone representatives interviewed subscribers to create good will toward the company and that those "who talked the loudest" about company matters "were attended to first."

Continued hearings in its investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its affiliates, the commission heard testimony from R. E. Marburger of Cleveland, Ohio, vice-president of the Ohio Bell in charge of public relations.

Samuel Becker, special commission counsel, brought out that the Ohio Bell has been engaged in a rate case since 1924 which now is before the State Supreme Court.

He questioned Mr. Marburger to find out whether publicity campaigns had been undertaken in connection with the rate litigation. Mr. Marburger insisted publicity activities had "no connection with the rate case."

Mr. Becker then introduced a pamphlet prepared in Mr. Marburger's office entitled "Public Relations Lessons from the Depression," with the subtitle, "Analysis of Public Relations Under Strained Economic Conditions."

The pamphlet set out that numerous subscribers had been interviewed to acquaint them with the company's viewpoint toward rates. It added "Naturally, only those people were reached who were outspoken in their criticism and whose opinions reached the ears of our people."

Talked the Loudest

"Does that mean you only talked to those who criticized the rates?" Mr. Becker demanded.

"That simply means," was the reply, "that those people were attended to first who talked loudest."

Yesterday Mr. Becker questioned E. S. Wilson, A. T. & T. vice-president, about "public relations" activities.

In answers held to monosyllables in order to keep pace with Mr. Becker's swift interrogation, Mr. Wilson testified that A. T. & T. operating companies had launched intensive campaigns designed to build up good will prior to seeking rate increases from state regulatory bodies.

These operations, he testified, included newspaper advertising, talks to civic organizations, interviews with subscribers, posters and circulars distributed among employees and the general public.

Prepared stories, interviews and editorials were submitted to newspapers, Mr. Wilson said, "to give the editors the facts."

Supplies of Opium Burned by Chinese

NANKING, June 3 (AP) — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, against whom Japanese sources said the Canton Government is preparing to declare war, witnessed the public burning today of a large quantity of opium confiscated by the Government.

The event, which attracted many distinguished Chinese and foreigners, commemorated the ninety seventh anniversary of the burning of British opium at Canton by Chinese, an act which provoked the first conflict with the British and brought world attention to China's opium problem.

Highland Guild Handicraft Acclaimed in New York Debut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORRIS, Tenn., June 4—Southern handicraft products that have attracted thousands of tourists to the remote mountain sections of Kentucky and Tennessee are today bringing "oh's" and "ah's" from New York's window shoppers.

The Southern Highlanders, a group of mountain folk who are producing fine hand-made articles, have recently opened a shop on the lower concourse of the International Building, Rockefeller Center. Here handicrafts are assembled. Their use in modern home decoration has been emphasized. The display is realizing one dream of handicraft producers, in proving that handicrafts embody both the tradition of finest workmanship and the character which makes them possess a modern, living beauty and usefulness.

Handicraft Guild Formed

In 1931, the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild was formed. A voluntary association of producers of fine handicrafts, this organization dedicated itself to the maintenance of highest quality in handicraft production. The guild since 1931 has operated its co-operative retail shop, the Allanstand Cottage Industries, in Asheville, N. C. Handicrafts of all the members of the guild are placed for display and sale in this shop.

In May, 1935, the Southern Highlanders, a co-operative corporation was organized. Its purposses include marketing of all types of Southern Highland handicrafts, both in tourist shops and in metropolitan areas; creation of a design counsel service by means of which styling, dessigning and market information may be made available to handicraft producers; providing a research service for the solution of production problems; and increasing the economic well-being of all producers of handicrafts in the Southern Highlands.

A retail shop has been operated at the Norris Dam of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Here the handicraft products of the region have been presented to thousands of tourists and visitors. Weavings, wood carvings, pottery and other fine handicrafts have been carried to all parts of the country.

Numbered among the membership of Southern Highlanders are almost all of the members of Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, schools, workshops, individuals, co-operative groups.

Eleven years ago, a group of Tennessee women made and sold some of their hooked rugs and mats. Since that time their sales have increased until in 1931, in spite of adverse economic conditions, the group of 45 homemakers sold 225 hooked rugs and 4221 hooked mats for a total of $4,365. This represented a substantial increase in family incomes, especially in a depression year. In 1930 two such groups of women had sold 500 rugs and 10,000 mats for a total of approximately $15,000.

Mexico Bolsters Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Department of Public Education will spend $10,503,407, Mexican currency, on rural and suburban instruction this year. This fund is supporting 1150 urban and suburban schools, 10,278 rural, 15 at the Tres Marias penal settlement and 90 Indian schools. This is a decided increase over last year. President Cardenas has ordered that more rural schools be established along the Laredo-Mexico highway. First attention will be given to Ixmiquilpan, Jacala and Actopan. A new school costing $30,000 will be built in the town of Peñon de los Baños.

Local Classified

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FOR RENT in Reading, upper half colonial house, newly decorated, five rooms, bath, screened porch, electric range, steam heat, garage, large shady yard; corner Grove and Lowell Sts. Tel. Reading 0982.

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Large room, 25x15½ ft., kitchen, small dressing room, bath; three months' rent $150. CANFIELD, 280 Bronxville Road. Tel. 0694.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—2-room kitchenette-dinette apartment furnished, for the summer; near church and university. MISS H. A. BURCHFIELD, 28 Park Ave. Monroe 1802.

SUBLET my three room apartment; June 15th to September 15th; reasonable; responsible party. R. C. STOUT, 200 W. 54th St., N. Y. C. Circle 7-7181

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FIRE ISLAND BUNGALOW—Ocean Bay Park; 4 rooms, furnished, $250 season. P. O. Box 554, Lynbrook, N. Y. Phone Lyn. 5484.

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WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI 9-1811

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MARSHFIELD, MASS.—Original 17th century house; furnished throughout with antiques; in a beautiful setting—at an amazingly low price. JAS. D. HENDERSON & SON, 170 North St., Hingham, Mass. Tel. Hing. 1106 and 1431.

MODERN colonial 8-room home; good location; no broker; bargain quick sale; complete house furnishings. ETHEL ROBINSON, 352 Mineola Blvd., Mineola, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, MASS., near Country Club—Two-family modern house and garages; 6-6 rooms; nice location; newly painted exterior; good condition interior; two separate oil heaters (hot water heat); two good tenants (no brokers need apply); to settle estate; price $10,600. Telephone BELmont 1811-W. Call after 6 p. m.

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COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.—DORIS MILLINERY now located at 656 Flatbush Ave., head of Hawthorne St. Opening Sale—Handmade Summer Hats, $1.98 up. Also remodeling. BUckminster 2-0434, 1 flight up.

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HARTFORD (Continued)

Picnic Time!

When you plan your picnics, consult us for good foods. Many of the tempting things you will want in your baskets are found right here at

M. J. BURNHAM, INC.

West Hartford Center

Corn Meal Muffins 20c a Dozen

BEROTH BREAD SHOP

559 Main Street 538 Asylum Street

Cameras and Supplies

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

OPTICIANS

852 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

Attractive Spring Footwear *for* Ladies or Men *at*

Emerson & Whitney's

43 COLONY STREET

Perfection Is Our Aim

The Domestic Laundry Company

Launderers—Dry Cleaners

136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Tie Holders

Class of '36

Only 50c each

Besse Boynton Store

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK

189 MAIN STREET

ANN'S BEAUTY SALON

Featuring

NEW NESTLE SCIENTIFIC PERMANENT WAVE

JAMAL MACHINELESS WAVE

Complete Beauty Service

312 MAIN STREET PHONE 393

Opposite Middletown Savings Bank

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 9-4 daily except Saturday

Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Paintings by

FREDRICK LESTER SEXTON

MUNSON GALLERY

275 ORANGE STREET

J. H. STORY & SON

Pasteurized Milk and Cream

Established 1885

675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

Charlie's Tire Repair Shop

Goodyear Tires

Service Everywhere

See the New "G-3"

255 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-5722

Togs for Boys and Girls

Up to Size 14

Shoes—Suits—Dresses—Coats—Hats

Pajamas—Robes—Layettes

ELI MOORE, INC.

942 Chapel Street

Flowers and Plants *from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.*

MUNRO'S

THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS

970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

The John E. Bassett & Co.

YE OLDE HARDE WARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns

2K Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900

MICHAELS

JEWELERS OPTICIANS

Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

926 CHAPEL STREET. Corner Temple

Wilson's Fish Market

196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar

Finest in Sea Food

WE DELIVER 6-3126

Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You

Herbert E. Francis

Electrician

79 Audubon Street Phone 6-6130

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Phone: Norwalk 1642 Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

A Mutual Savings Bank

Let Me Make Your Home Cooler This Summer with

MINERAL WOOL

(and warmer in the Winter) at Very Low Cost. 10-Year Guarantee. You can pay your plan, our plan, or F. H. A. Simply send postcard asking me to call. No obligation.

L. J. CONBOY

CONN. REP., OLSON ROOFING CO.

75 Orawaupum St., White Plains, N. Y.

Phone 660 *Established Since 1905*

STAMFORD

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE

Atlantic and Bell Streets

Stamford, Conn.

DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE CONSISTENT LOW PRICES

Visit The

North Shore Beach Shop!

Ocean-Catalina, B. V. D. Bathing Suits $1.98 to $5.98

Third Floor

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

PHONE 3-3245

THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in

ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE

Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

197 MAIN STREET

Siegelbaum's WOMEN'S APPAREL

133 ATLANTIC STREET STAMFORD, CONN.

"Facing the Park on the Square"

SMART FASHIONS *for Spring*

CLEARANCE SALE OF SPRING STOCK

Ethel Bland McLaughlin

470 MAIN STREET

BROWN BROS.

Ideal Market

1 PARK ROW

Choice Meats—Fruit Vegetables and Groceries

Tel. 2583

This Is Your Palm Beach Store

The Peak of Style in Summer Clothing for Men and Boys

FRANK MARTIN & SONS

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

The WALLINGFORD BANK and TRUST CO.

Commercial—Savings—Trust

WATERBURY

Join Our Down-Filled—Celanese Taffeta Comfortable Club

$12.50 Each

50c Down 50c Weekly

THE MILLER & PECK CO.

NORGE *Rollator refrigeration*

Rollator Refrigerators are now guaranteed for 10 years.

CLAPP, ROSE & VAUGHN

11 LEWIS STREET Off 33 West Main Street

Phone 4-2129

Join Our "North Star" Blanket Club and Save $2.05 on every blanket!

Special "North Star" 100% Wool Blanket $7.95

45c Down 50c Weekly

HOWLAND-HUGHES

Bridal Bouquets *and Flowers for the Graduates*

SAXE & FLOTO

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

New Rug-Cleaning Prices Are Now in Effect

9x12 rugs.....$3.50

8.3x10.6.....3.00

PERRYS 41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161

Time to Make Your Appointment for a

PERMANENT WAVE *for Summer*

The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe

10 BANK STREET Phone 3-0073

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Try Out
Our New Bon-Accord Dry Cleaning Service
You will be pleased and satisfied with the work—
Just phone 3-1116 and we will call for your work, and deliver it when finished.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

A Fresh Coat of Paint

will increase the value of your home.
Finley & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers
PHONE 4-3636

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
12 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND
Awnings Lawn Furniture
Venetian Blinds Window Shades
STURDIFOLD
Awnings & Shade Co., Inc.
Ph. Ver 2010 15 W. Preston St.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

It's National Cotton Week
and We're Celebrating with our Annual June Sale of
CANNON TOWELS
29c each
Reg. 37½c each
Fluffy, absorbent towels . . . in all white with colored borders, solid colors with white borders, or broken block checks. Size 22x44 inches.
TOWELS—STREET FLOOR
John G. Myers Co.

Store Your FUR COATS Safely at WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
Tel. 4-4163

DAVID'S
34 NORTH PEARL ST.
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL
Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 State Street
Straw Hats—Panamas
Palm Beach and
Tropical Worsted Suits

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

COTRELL and LEONARD
INCORPORATED
472 BROADWAY
Every Girl Will Adore
Graduation Gifts
from
Cotrell and Leonard

CONVERSE and LEIGHTON
74 North Pearl Street
Women's and Children's Shoes

AUBURN

Everything in Modern Household Equipment
P. M. Herron
HARDWARE COMPANY
SHERMAN'S
LuNette SHOP
Visit our new Junior Miss Dress Shop on the Second Floor. Sizes 11-15, 12-18. THE SMART PLACE for the SMART MISS

BATAVIA

Enna Jetticks $5 and $6
KNOX & DISPENZA
120 MAIN STREET, BATAVIA, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
LOW SPRING PRICES
INQUIRE ABOUT OUR BUDGET PLAN
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Brides and Graduates
will appreciate a gift selected from our large stocks of appropriate and practical gifts.
at McLEAN'S
WATCHES — GIFTS
for GRADUATES and BRIDES
HAMILTON, ELGIN, GRUEN and BULOVA
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Quality Jewelers 82 Court St.

Now! Sisson's Free Parking for Our Customers' Cars
- Commercial Ave., 2d lot on Right.
- Collier St., next to City Hall.
- Henry St., at Prospect Ave. Ask information desk.

Sisson Bros. - Welden Co.

SHOES for WOMEN
I. Miller, Foot Saver, Vitality, Carlisle and Peacock
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

GARDEN PRINTS
WASHABLE
$19.95
Good for all day time wear
HANNAH CROWE
68 CHENANGO ST. DIAL 4-1131

BRONXVILLE

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
We Deliver
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

McCOMB & McCOMB
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners
Weaving — Repairing
Storing
SCARSDALE
Tel. Tuckahoe 2035 and Scarsdale 205

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

ROGER & GALLET
Toilet Soap
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3624

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
for Hot Weather Salads and Desserts
Open Evenings and Sundays
D. STRUSS, INC.
56 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 5650

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Eugene Method of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
North End of Station Plaza
West Side
Tel. 3163

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Grant 7431, 10 to 3 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

GEORGE GRADER
'blue coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Spring Low Prices Now in Effect
LIGHT CARTING
51 W. Northrup Pl. PA. 6796

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

BUFFALO
(Continued)

EDWARDS
Modern Department Store in Three Progressive Cities . . .
Save With the Thousands Who Save With Edwards.
Syracuse Rochester Buffalo

Anthracite
EGG $10.75
STOVE 11.25
NUT 11.00
PEA 9.25

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT ... $8.50
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Miraclecare
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Perm-O-Tect Mothproofing Co.
An unsurpassable
PERMANENT MOTHPROOF
Five Years Insurance Policy Guarantee
One Application Lasts a Lifetime
298 DELAWARE AVENUE WA. 7889
Expert Work on Upholstery and Rug Cleaning.

JOS. W. OEHLER
Custom Tailor
Men's Suits and Overcoats
For All Occasions
Get the Habit—Be Well Dressed
46 Hempstead Avenue
Langfield, near Bailey PA. 7225

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
New Dresses
For Street, Sport, Afternoon and Evening Wear
Cottons—Silks—Sportswear
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 Jefferson Avenue GA. 6097

Need PRINTING in a Hurry?
Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia
BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

LAREAU & CAUL
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
For Women
FLORSHEIM and BOSTONIAN SHOES
For Men
65 GRANT STREET LI 5973

CORTLAND

DUNN COAL CO.
Lowest Prices Now On
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"
126 Elm Street Phone 48

GLOVERSVILLE

C. J. STONER STUDIO
C. J. STONER, A. I. D.
Interior Decorators and Furnishers
"Complete Interiors"
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

The Weather Is Right
Our Price Is Right
Employ a Reputable Painter
Paint with DEVOE PAINTS
E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.
97 N. MAIN ST. PHONE 2105

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
EARLE P. MESICK
Electrical Contractor
6 WOODWARD AVE. PHONE 3256

If You Can't Park
TELEPHONE 2591 OR 2592
for
MEATS—MONARCH FOODS
FRESH FRUITS—VEGETABLES
Quality, Courteous Service and a Sanitary Store
PUTMAN'S MARKET
Gloversville

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
109 East State Street Phone 2761
We carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

New 1936
FRIGIDAIRES
$131.50 and up
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

219 N. MAIN
New Location
JOHN A. JONES
305 North Main Street

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

For June Brides
Give Her a
HOOVER
And you give her the best.
Gift Dept.—Second Floor
Clark Hardware Co.
13-15 E. 3rd St. Jamestown, N. Y.

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
REFRIGERATORS
Easy Terms
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

YOUR FURS
Stored and Remodeled
Larchmont Centre Tailor
Also
Fine Tailoring—Cleaning
1929 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 156

Westinghouse Refrigerators
Vacuum Cleaners
Attractive Garden Furniture
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue
Tel. Larch. 2460

Long Island

BALDWIN

ROOFING
JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS
ASBESTOS SIDING—ASPHALT SHINGLES
Estimates Cheerfully Given
"We Roof Everywhere," Easy Terms
UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.
32-16 Crescent Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Phone Asteria 8-6322

BAYSIDE

Bobby's Beauty Shop

Try our combination permanent waves—beautiful top waves, tight curls on ends.
213-11 41ST AVENUE
2 doors west of Bell Ave.
Tel. Bayside 9-6215

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condimenis, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Footwear of Quality for Entire Family

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 289 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

WESTINGHOUSE
GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
brings America a new standard of Refrigerator value.
WESTMINSTER
SALES AND SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING

COOL FROCKS
Warm Days
$3.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2 MINIMUM CHARGE
41-07 Kissena Blvd Phone Ind. 3-5235

CLARA P. ANDREWS

Hairdresser
Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

WATCHES
The Perfect Graduation Gift
K. F. DIEHL
JEWELER—OPTICIAN
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
41-47 MAIN STREET IND. 3-6236

Kodaks and Films
at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41st AVE. Fl. 9-1701—9-7203
Opposite Murray Hill Station

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

Elizabeth D. Hall
CORSETIERE
Correct Corset Fashions for the Fastidious
41-30 MAIN STREET
IND. 3-5293

FOREST HILLS

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

Devoe Paint Garden Supplies
Flower and Lawn Seed
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 8-2562

Children's Sandals
at
YOUNG SHOES
Phoenix Socks and Anklets
7120 Austin Street Forest Hills

LORENZ GOWN SHOPPE
Sports Suits and Spectator Sports
Austin Street, Opposite Post Office

FREEPORT

We Invite You to visit Our INDIVIDUAL Shop for INDIVIDUAL Service
Complete Beauty Service and Cosmetics

HARPER METHOD
Grove Theatre Bldg. Phone Free. 1599

No Shrinkage Worries
Dresses and Flannels are safe when cleaned by
C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
Quality Work—Prompt Service
70 So. Grove Street Phone Freeport 3098

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
"FROSTED FOODS" are Economical
131 So. Main Street
Ph. Freeport 1946
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

PEARL'S
84 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.
Special Purchase of Manufacturers' Samples
HATS $1.00
Made to sell for $1.95. Crepes, Linens, Felts and Panamas. Every shape, color and size.

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Have You Seen Our New Display of Cards? You will be pleased with our Wedding and Anniversary assortment.
10 CHURCH ST. PH. FREE. 2458

Prepare for Good Summer Driving
Let Us Service Your Car
Sinclair Service Station
FRED HARRIGAN, Prop.
Grove Street, Corner Merrick Road
Phone Freeport 3143

ROOFING
JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS
ASBESTOS SIDING—ASPHALT SHINGLES
Estimates Cheerfully Given
"We Roof Everywhere," Easy terms.
UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.
32-16 Crescent Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Phone Asteria 8-6322

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

BRADLEY'S
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Hempstead 1803-M
HOURS: DAILY
Look for Hempstead display advertising in the news section.

Chiffon and Sport Dresses
Sizes 12-44, $5.98—$12.98
Washable Crepe and Linen Dresses
Sizes 14-46, $2.98—$3.98
MRS. FANNIE KAPLAN
MILLER'S
261 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET
SILK-LINEN-SHEER SUMMER SUITS
Special Group Washable Prints
$3.95
SIZES 14-44

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
All about our Budget Plan
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Farmingdale	Farmingdale 12
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Jamaica	Jamaica 6-7900
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Glenmore 5-8672
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT AND MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE
$.45
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184
HEMPSTEAD 2323

NIDDRIE-FOSS TIRE CORP.
Distributors of
GOODRICH TIRES and PHILCO BATTERIES
TEXACO GAS and OIL
Franklin and Bedell Sts., Hempstead, N. Y.

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

HEMPSTEAD
Floral Park

FLORAL PARK 5289-W
Painting — Decorating
Paper Hanging
H. W. RAMSEY
38 VAN SICLEN AVENUE FLORAL PARK

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA FAIR GROUNDS ROLLER SKATING RINK
Long Island's Finest and Largest
Evening Skating to Pipe Organ Music
Free Instruction at All Sessions
Matinee 2-5, Evening 8-11:15 Garden City 8019
Season closes June 27
Will reopen September 12

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8589 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y.
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 63rd Ave. Elmhurst, N. Y.
90-02 63rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Time to Check Over Your Watch Before Going on Your Vacation
JACOB FRIEDMAN
WATCHMAKER—JEWELER
40-40 82ND STREET
Opposite Jackson Theatre

ENNA JETTICK and Red Cross Shoes
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
Special Department for Children
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
Roosevelt Ave., Cor. 83rd Street

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards—Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-5391 Adjoining Public Library

PURITAN LAUNDRY
We do complete family service, specializing in
Flat Work—Finished Work
Rough Dry—Piece Work
8403 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8380

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-80 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemever 4-8080

Stanley FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

The Lillian Shop
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
Headquarters for Youthful Stouts
3745 82nd Street Tel. Hav. 9-3240

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

LAURA JEAN
Smart Apparel for Women and Misses.
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Long Island

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(Continued)

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1936 CABANA

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Long Island

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Convenience, Safety, plus Real Service
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We get to where the moths are and preserve the life of your piano.
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For cleaner, brighter clothes and fabrics with longer life.
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ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
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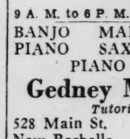
NEW ROCHELLE 6896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Call SEdgwick 3-0909

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Also New Coats Made to Order at Special Summer Prices.
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan (Continued)

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HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

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Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	210
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
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Now open on the Second Floor of
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or
THE JOHN R. JONES STORE
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Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
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Baby Chicks Lawn Seeds — Lawn Fertilizers
Garden Seed Supplies Dog Food Bird Foods
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$985 up, 5-passenger Sedan
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BAKERY AND RESTAURANT
Salads—Party Sandwiches
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Prompt Free Delivery
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La Salle's Modern Fur Cold Storage
Just phone Port Chester 300 or Greenwich 220
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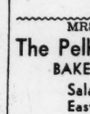
Invites You to Attend
A Summer Fashion Show
Luckey's Second Floor
3:00 P. M.
Friday, June 5th
COATS — WASHABLE SILKS
COTTON FROCKS—CULOTTES
BATHING SUITS
and All Summer Accessories

CORDS OF MATRIMONY

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Registered Jeweler No. 218
357 Main Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

This Summer Keep Your Clothes
FRESH and SPARKLING
with Our Quality Dry Cleaning
SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

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We make beautiful
WEDDING CAKES
in any size to suit your requirements.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Near Market St.

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Esso
Cars Go for it!
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Window and Door Screens
Everything for the Painting Job at Reasonable Prices
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We Deliver

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DRY CLEANING CO.
Incorporated
Specializing in the Art of Dry Cleaning including knit garments.
322 COTTAGE STREET GENESEE 614

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BEAUTY SHOP
Harper Method
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Monroe 2776

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INC.
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LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
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See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
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Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

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PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
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Now Is the Best Time for Your Job
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IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
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New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
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$3.50 to $10
The Carl Co.
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Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
PERRIN'S GLOVES
259 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9510

FREE TREAD SHOES
by Wilbur Coon
For Fashion and Comfort
793 Albany Street
GOULD'S SHOE STORE

U. S. Rubber Footwear
for every member of the family
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
128 Jay Street
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
PAINTS—VARNISHES
LACQUERS—WALL PAPERS

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
Barneys
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-8411

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS—SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

PERMANENT WAVES
ZOTOS and JAMAL
No Machine—No Electricity
Other waves from $3.00 to $6.00. All waves include Shampoo—Haircut—Finger Wave.
Martha Crippen Beauty Salon
PHONE 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.

ESSOHEAT
"The Best in Fuel Oils"
Distributed by
The O-Gas-Co Sales Corp.
PHONE 4-3194

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G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
PLUMBING--HEATING--ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
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BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
D&H, Old Company's Lehigh and BLUE COAL—FUEL OILS
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat, see the MOTORSTOKOR in operation at
51 MOHAWK AVENUE

MOHAWK TAXI
All Cars
Heated and Insured
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Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.
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Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
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Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

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ORANGE DISC COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Air-Conditioned Refrigerators
PEOPLE'S ICE CO.
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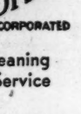
The Holzworth Store

GROCERIES, MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS
1004 Lancaster Avenue
Tel. 6-2121

Wallhide
Sun Proof Paint
Screens
WOOD GLASS CO.
125-127 James Street

Meats
Groceries
Vegetables
Fruit

MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST.
"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street at Charlotte
"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Firestone
One Stop Service
Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Accessories, Wheel Alignment, Brakes Adjusted. Washing, Lubrication.
Genesee St. at South Tels. 2-3138—2-3139

WATERTOWN

This Week Only
the World-Famous
TALKING KITCHEN
Exactly as hundreds of thousands saw it at the Century of Progress. See the things in the kitchen run themselves, talk to each other. Movies, too, and cooking demonstrations. Continuous, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
BASEMENT
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 3367, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section

CHARLES SAFANDA
DELICATESSEN
Sale on S. & W. Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 7:30
341 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 5651

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Get Ready for the Beach with
BATHING CAPS
SUNTAN CREAMS
EASTMAN KODAK FILMS
Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

Now Showing a Complete Line of
White and Other Summer Shoes.
for Men and Women
D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

J. H. EVANS & SONS Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

COLD FUR STORAGE
New Modern Vaults on Premises
1% on your valuation above $500 value.
Minimum Charge: Fur Coats $2.00
" " Cloth Coats 1.50
Completely Insured
PROJANSKYS
146 East Post Road Tel W P 1129

Jewelry Gifts
for
The June Bride
1847 Rogers Bros Treasure Chest with pieces of R.
Meyer Gordon Inc.
Established 32 Years
125 MAIN STREET

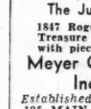
White Plains DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2368

GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—LIFE
ANNUITIES—SURETY BONDS
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT ST. Tel. W. P. 3500

Carhart Beauty Salon
(Over 25 Years' Experience)
PERMANENT WAVES
to suit all kinds of hair.
● 3 Items for $1.00
● Permanents from $5.00 up
Dr. Parker's Method
277 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 5622

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers


DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed. $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6438

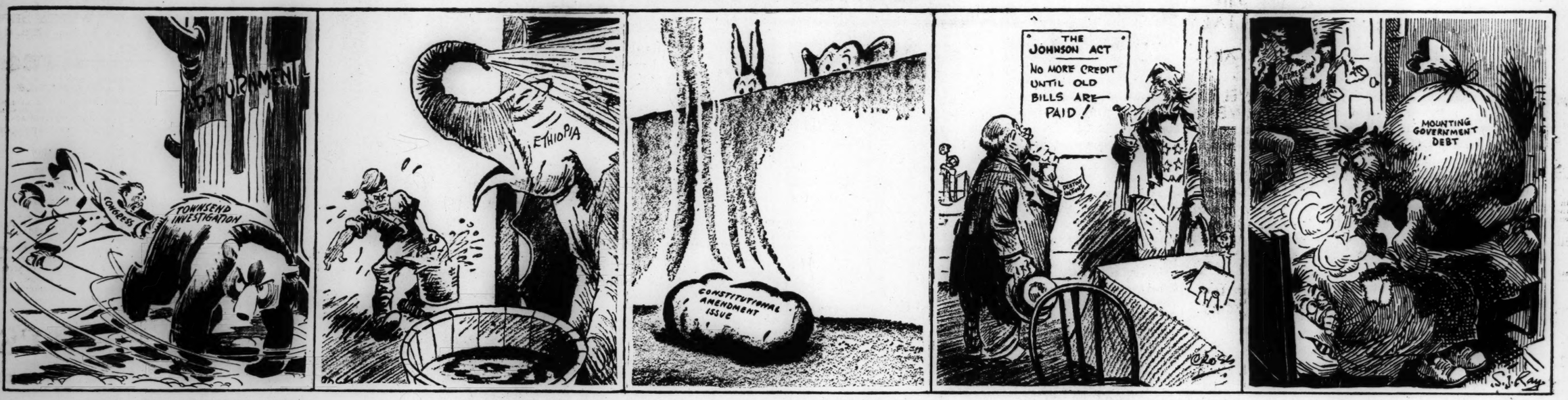
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

A WISE man will desire no more than he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly.
—BURTON

Daily Features

THERE is no readier way for a man to bring his own worth into question, than by endeavoring to detract from the worth of the other man.—TILLOTSON.

Cartoons of the Week



—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Has the Bear by the Tail!

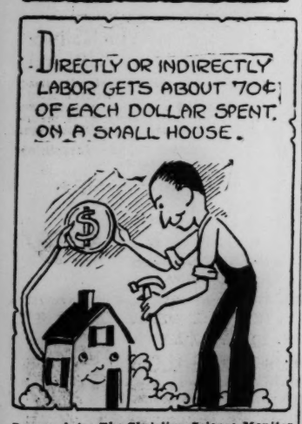
—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean
It's Not the Initial Cost

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Hot Potato Waiting to Be Picked Up

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean
Hungry Again?

—Ray in Kansas City Star
Changing Nightmares in Middle of the Dream

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

39.

Ceiling Zero-Zero

ATLANTA thoughts: "De Lawd He walk through de woods and break off kindlin' fo' us." Thus did an old Negro see the bright side of the breaking down of so many frail trees during last winter's record snowfall. . . . City taxes are bearing down on holders of depreciated stocks. . . . I wonder if any community, anywhere, has a lovelier residential section than Druid Hills. . . . Emory University with its marble buildings. . . . Atlanta may yet be known as the Dogwood City. Wherever one drives, in the early Spring, there is the illusion of thousands of snow-filled rockets exploding silently in the woods. I was told that in recent years more than 1,000,000 dogwoods had been planted in the city. . . . And the Dogwood Festival each year threatens to rival the Mardi Gras, what with opera, dancing in the streets, etc. . . . The grim federal penitentiary. . . . Memorable luncheons at the Athletic Club, the Frances and Virginia, and the Green Parrot. . . . Superlatively hospitable people who are demonstrating that the long face is not the saintly face, and that occasional get-togethers help to keep folks normal.

But it was now Sunday evening, and my Jacksonville-Miami plane was scheduled to take off at 6:45. (My proposed flight to Louisville, Indianapolis, and Chicago had long since been sacrificed on the altar of Atlanta hospitality.) Out we drove through a heavy fog to the airport, only to be informed on arrival that the ceiling was "zero-zero" (no visibility in any direction), and that all flights had been canceled. Pilots and co-pilots were milling around the waiting room—among them was the Leland Jamieson whose air stories you read in Collier's. Frankly, I was disappointed. I was ready to fly. But the station manager reminded me that the cancellation of a flight isn't the cause of particular rejoicing on the part of an air line—it is heartbreaking to have to refund cash. "Sorry," he repeated, as he shrugged his shoulders, "Even the birds are walking tonight!"

The trip, however, was not wasted, for I was invited to take for overnight perusal a copy of the Operations Manual of the Eastern Air Lines, and a rather bulky treatise entitled "Air Mass Analysis," by Eastern's crack meteorologist, Joseph George.

From the first I learned, among other interesting things, that pilots are not permitted to fly more than 30 hours in any consecutive 7 days; that no pilot shall bank his skyliner until attaining a height of 500 feet; that unless safety requires, banks shall not exceed 30 degrees; that 12,000 feet is the maximum flying elevation in ordinary circumstances; that fuel to fly at least 45 minutes more than the next scheduled stop must be carried; and that a pilot must make 5 round trips, landing at terminals, and using navigation aids, before being permitted to carry passengers on any run.

Throughout the manual, the fact is stressed that passenger comfort is the first consideration, with speed and schedule decidedly secondary. And again my confidence in air travel was strengthened. —*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

THERE'S exercise aplenty tucked away in today's cryptogram. Most stenographers should find it fairly simple, however.

"ABCDE FGHIJ KHL MBNOP HQRG STR UVWX YHZ," V SHBDT SXOCPS'P KVNCUCVG YVCUX YHWRJ, BSCUCWRP RJSCGR VUOTVFRS.

2. Letter Changing

A Melrose, Mass., reader, submits that BLACK may be changed to WHITE in 10 moves, by changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time. It may be done in 7 moves, however. How many will it take you?

3. Letter Division

In the following mathematical puzzle, each letter stands for a number. The 10 different letters, when arranged in order of the numbers to which they belong, spell a word. Try working out the puzzle by calculation, however.

URLAI) JLTNINA (RSO
JUSTLO
UJSIAN
UJOSJO
ASNUA
ASNUA

4. Letter Juggling

Try forming three different six-letter words from the following letters:

A D E I L S

5. Rebus

A New York City reader submits the following arrangement of letters which represents a seven-letter word. Our REBUS thanks to him.

C E
S
R E

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Wrong Notice

Question: If a member receives a notice that a meeting is to be held at 8 p. m., and he arrives to find that it took place that afternoon (and so is stopped from attending the meeting through no fault of his own but that of the secretary), if he does not agree with the things done at that meeting, may he annul it by calling another meeting to discuss the same affairs?

Answer: A member who was absent from a committee meeting when certain action was taken may move a reconsideration at the next meeting, regardless of the time that has elapsed. It would take a two-thirds vote, however, unless all members who voted with the prevailing side are present (see Robert's Rules of Order, p. 219). If there is not another meeting scheduled, and the chairman refuses to call another meeting, any two members may do so, notifying every member.

Even though a member was not present through no fault of his own, unless he can get at least one other member to join with him in calling another meeting, it would indicate that the majority is so overwhelmingly in favor of the action as to make reconsideration useless.

Odds and Ends

Debunking Snake Lore

Officials of the first international snake exposition in New York, out to debunk snake lore, agree that the age of a rattlesnake cannot be told by its rattles because it sheds them five times a year; that snakes cannot be charmed by music because they do not hear, and that there is no such thing as a hoop snake.

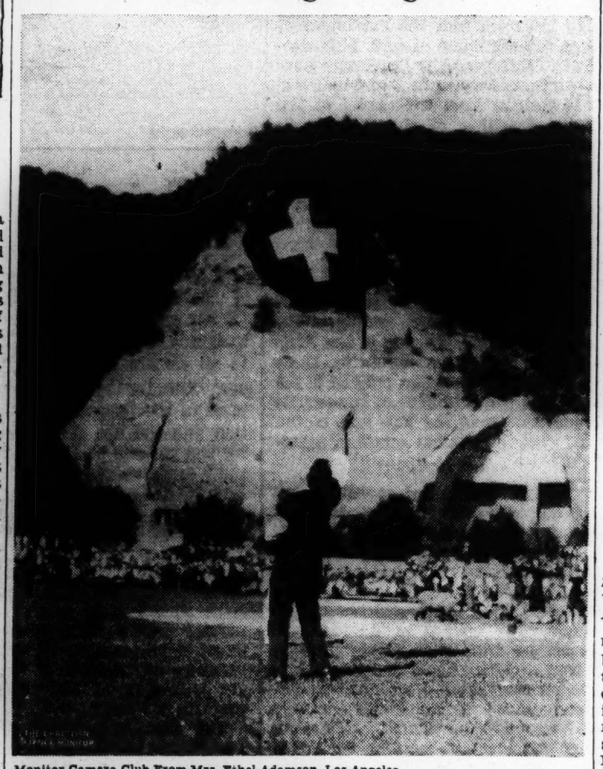
Highways

One third of the highways in the world are in the United States. The total road mileage in the world is slightly over 9,200,000 miles. Of this the United States has over 3,000,000.

Varied Assortment

That paper bag you carry home from the store loaded with provisions is just one of 6000 types and sizes of grocers' paper bags manufactured in the United States.

Swiss Flag Swinger



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Ethel Adamson, Los Angeles

A Popular Pastime in Switzerland's Mountain Villages Is "Fahnenschwingen," or Flag Swinging. It Consists of the Clever and Artistic Manipulation of a Large Flag to the Lively Strains of Band Music. As Will Be Observed, the Familiar Flag of the Red Cross Is Merely the Swiss Flag With Colors Interchanged

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: In a theatrical magazine a crooner advertises that he is at liberty. This just goes to show what a tolerant people we are.

Humorist: An enterprising firm is offering to sell poultry to small farmers on the installment system. The first payment on a duck entitles you to a little down.

Milwaukee Journal: With the exception of world unrest, a four-year-old garden hose can break out in the most places.

Making the Grade With Wool: Judging by what we bear of the proposed new taxes, aim of Congress is to make it as hard to live within an income as without one.

New Yorker: Merriest of all the corn-belt states is Iowa, where dwells the Tingley Telephone Company. Call us up some rainy afternoon!

Detroit Free Press: The campaign hasn't warmed up yet. We haven't seen a single candidate in overalls pitching hay.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Garden Lighting

A YOUNG fellow starting out in the electrical lighting work went about to homes where gardens were attractive and suggested that lights be strung in the yards. A lighted pool would give endless delight; and a light over a fireplace or picnic table would make the out-of-door period longer each night.

Many times he found families who wanted garage lights. In this manner the pleasant and accommodating young man made business acquaintances that gave him a good start on his new venture.—E. L., Ames, Ia.

Daily Anecdote

How 'Evangeline' Came to Be Written

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE and a close friend were having dinner with the poet Longfellow. "I've been trying to persuade Hawthorne to write a story based on a legend of Acadia," remarked the friend. "It is about a girl who was separated from her lover, and found him only after long, long years of wandering." Hawthorne said that he didn't quite see where the appeal of such a tale would be.

"Don't you intend to use it?" asked Longfellow.

Hawthorne replied that he did not.

"Well, if you aren't going to use the idea I would like to be permitted to use it as a basis for a poem," said Longfellow.

Hawthorne gladly granted the permission, and that is how the poem "Evangeline" came to be written.

For the Scrapbook

Pride of Opinion

Nothing so obstinately stands in the way of all sorts of progress, as pride of opinion; while nothing is so foolish and baseless.—*J. G. Holland.*

Courage

I do not regret having braved public opinion, when I knew it was wrong and was sure it would be merciless.—*Horace Greeley.*

In Lighter Vein

More So

A woman who was having a house built detected one of the bricklayers halving the bricks with his trowel. With a triumphant gleam in her eyes she approached him swiftly and said, "Isn't that rather a primitive way of cutting a brick in half?"

The man looked up, smiled and said: "Lor' bless yer dear heart, lidy, there's a far more primitive way than this, believe me."

"Really, and what's that?" she inquired.

"Biting it, lidy, biting it."—*Montreal Star.*

Plural

Frenchman: "Ah, you climb the Matterhorn! That is a foot to be proud of."

Englishman: "Pardon me, sir; you mean 'feat.' "

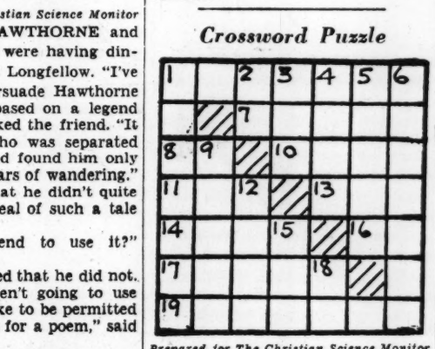
Frenchman: "So you climb it more than once, eh?"—*Toronto Globe.*

Helpful Henry

"He is very thoughtful of his wife."

"Yes. Last winter he bought coke instead of coal so it wouldn't be so heavy for her to shovel into the furnace."

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Burning unsteadily
7—Embankment
8—By
10—To begin to grow light
11—Open fabric
13—Born
14—Woody plant
16—Railroad (abbr.)
17—Bitter
19—A confection

Down
1—Frenzied
2—Morindin dye
3—A color
4—Founder of the Russian Empire
5—More recent
6—Popular
9—The earth
12—Rip
15—Greek letter
18—Printer's measure

The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

A WOMAN in Hollywood had in her household a little Japanese girl who gave faithful, efficient and helpful service. Because of this, the employer did many kind things for the girl, and a real friendship sprang up between them.

Not long ago the husband of the woman lost his employment, and the services of the Japanese girl had to be dispensed with. When she was told of this, she said: "We shall see!"

The following week, at the time of her usual coming, she appeared bright and early, ready for work. The woman remonstrated, saying she could not pay her.

"Ah," said the girl, "but I work for you all the same. You help me; now I help you."

And so she comes as regularly as ever, and as cheerful and humble, never forgetting her position, nor, occasionally, some flowers.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Hezekiah and the Babylonians

ON HEARING of Hezekiah's illness, Berodach-Baladan, King of Babylon, with a great show of concern, sent emissaries to visit him, bearing "letters and a present." Not sensing any ulterior motive behind the coming of this delegation, the Jewish king guilelessly showed them all his treasures, as well as his house and even his armoury (II Kings 20:13). When they had returned to their master with all the information they desired, Hezekiah was visited by Isaiah the prophet, who informed him that all the things which he had so freely shown to the Babylonian spies would be carried into Babylon; while even his children would be captives.

Hezekiah, however, did not bemoan his unwisdom, nor did he rebel at what he felt to be the will of God. "Good," he replied, "is the word of the LORD which thou hast spoken"; moreover, with courageous optimism, he stressed the bright side of the picture: "Is it not good if peace and truth be in my days?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Dressmaking

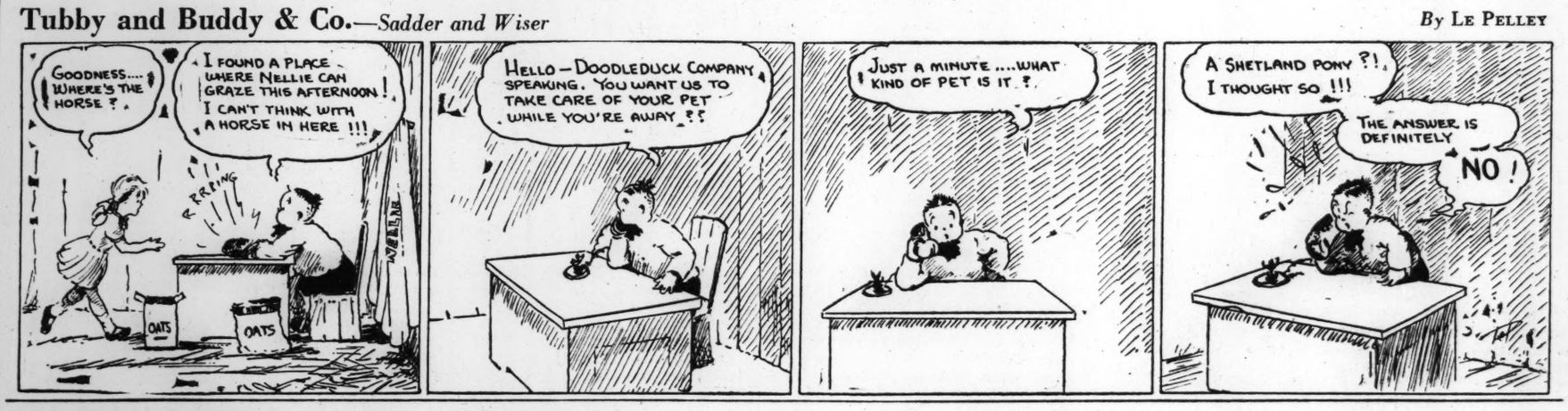
IF A large gathering is present when it is proposed to play this game, it is as well to have an eliminating contest, whereby four or six couples are left, the rest of the gathering watching—and they lose no enjoyment thereby.

Judges must be appointed. Then each male left is provided with two rolls of crinkly paper (of different colors), about two feet wide and nine feet long, and a packet of pins. With these implements he has to array his partner to the best of his ability in a Paris model, she remaining silent the while. Tearing or stretching the paper is permitted.

Ludicrous is hardly the word for some of the results obtained, and when the tongues of the models are unleashed, well—then the unfortunate dressmakers come under the lash.—Ralph S., Liverpool, Eng.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sadder and Wiser*

By LE PELLEY


GOODNESS.... WHERE'S THE HORSE?
I FOUND A PLACE WHERE NELLIE CAN GRAZE THIS AFTERNOON! I CAN'T THINK WITH A HORSE IN HERE!!!
RRRING
OATS
OATS
HELLO—DOODLEDUCK COMPANY SPEAKING. YOU WANT US TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR PET WHILE YOU'RE AWAY??
JUST A MINUTE....WHAT KIND OF PET IS IT?
A SHETLAND PONY?! I THOUGHT SO!!!
THE ANSWER IS DEFINITELY NO!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*High Cost of Cookies*

By CARMACK

Betty Ann was munching on a big fat cookie today and I sat up and asked her for a bite—
Well, I wish you could have seen the little dab she offered me—It was so tiny I could hardly taste it—
"Hey!" I wiggled my tail and said "Is that all you think my tricks are worth? If it is I don't want to do any more business with you!
And I up and left her—I didn't feel very hungry, anyway—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Behind the Political Mists

3. Economics Is Nonpartisan

ONE of the first things discovered by those who seek to pierce the haze of partisan controversy and analyze the fundamental issues of American public life is that these questions are much more mental and economic than they are personal or political in any narrow sense.

For instance, there is a too facile disposition to blame Herbert Hoover and the Republican Party for the depression, too simple an effort to give sole credit or blame to Franklin Roosevelt and the Democratic Party for measures designed to escape from the depression. These explanations fall in with the propaganda of the politicians who always try to make the people believe that their particular party is the sole custodian of prosperity.

Even a casual examination shows that the hard times which came to America in 1929 sooner or later arrived in a good many countries where Mr. Hoover had been only a mining engineer or relief administrator. Likewise, a little calm consideration shows that some of the measures taken by Mr. Roosevelt had a striking similarity to programs carried out in other industrial countries. Because of the prevailing fear and uncertainty they were generally supported by public opinion at the time.

What controlled public opinion? We do not want to be too simple, but chiefly in the Hoover Administration it was general satisfaction with economic conditions. The period is wrongly pictured as one of mere materialism and financial debauchery. A truer view is that it was a time when most men were comfortable enough to be in no hurry about political or economic reform. Prosperity is not immoral. But that view of prosperity which looks only to material satisfactions is just as immoral as is the attitude which seeks only materialistic recovery.

In a similar way, the impulse behind the New Deal was primarily economic dissatisfaction. Men became sufficiently uncomfortable to experiment. Undoubtedly discontent was played upon for political purposes just as economic satisfaction was played upon in the earlier period. Also there was politics in the effort to permanently align certain geographic and social sections of the population behind the Democratic Party. Favors were extended to the West more than to the East, to laborers, debtors and farmers more than to industry, creditors and employers. But on the whole, political measures were the result of economic pressures. If America moved toward dictatorship it was not primarily because of a Napoleonic complex in the White House, or a plot in Moscow to overthrow the Constitution. America was not dragooned by a black-shirt army; it was lashed by economic distress.

Thomas Nixon Carver, one of the members of the Republican National Committee's "brain trust" has said that the danger to the American system is "due solely to the existence of mass poverty." Minus his "solely," Mr. Carver is right. But sometimes political agitation is used to make people believe they are poorer than they are, and that only government can give them prosperity. We believe, too, that there are forces working to undermine the spiritual and mental supports of free governments which the economists fail to mention. Some of these operate regardless of economic conditions.

Always we have with us dictatorial elements of the human mind which find it easier to persuade opponents with a club than with reason. This type of thinking is illustrated in the halls of Congress and the marts of trade as well as in the secret councils of the Black Legion. Always present, too, are criminal and dishonest types of thinking seeking to confuse, to divide, to terrify, to undermine justice and to use government for their own selfish purposes. These elements are not confined to any personality, party, race, class, or creed. Indeed, one of their most common devices is to stir up resentment by attempting to personalize or racialize evil.

These mental qualities and forces must be recognized for what they are and resisted. But we should recognize also that they become most dangerous when given an economic excuse. Moreover, they are old and continuing factors. They do not by themselves explain current political movements. If we want to understand basic issues and remove mental causes instead of palliating physical effects we need to deal with economic factors such as unemployment and farm surpluses, business cycles and underconsumption. There was a New Deal mainly because there was a depression.

Behind the French Strikes

STRIKES among French workmen as the Sarraut Cabinet steps aside to make way for France's first Socialist Ministry are indicative not so much of specific popular aims as of a significant popular mood. The people—perhaps surprisingly—are insisting that their political leaders take them seriously; the people are refusing to be forgotten.

Some days ago, the Monitor carried two articles which should have prepared readers to understand the events which are now enlivening French news:

> A dispatch from Paris carried the opinions of an authoritative observer who saw as a conditioning factor in French political life an underlying but insistent demand for change.
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> An editorial pointed out that despite the decided swing to the Left in French sentiment, which was expressed in the Popular Front's victory at the polls, there was no guarantee that the demanded change in governmental policies or even personnel would take place, because of the probability — now materializing — of increasing disunity among Leftist forces after the election.

A rather regular phenomenon in French politics is the recurrence of familiar names in the higher offices. Cabinets seem all more or less made of the same timber, no matter how the voting goes. In some measure the French strikes seem expressive of disappointment that, after startling upsets in the elections held early this month, many of the "old familiar faces" are not gone. Léon Blum, who, it is a foregone conclusion, will be next Premier, has a tentative list of appointments which appears all too reminiscent of unforgotten and unforgiven yesterdays.

A curious aspect of the strikes is that they have taken place without the direction of labor organizations, in some instances coming as surprises to accredited labor leaders. Moreover, the reasons for such general striking are hazy. No goals have been announced, although in some places the workers have returned to their jobs in response to higher wages, which will at least assure them of more francs in the pay envelope to offset the devaluation of the franc, which is expected. The strikes are undoubtedly a reaction to the deflation which France has been undergoing.

But while some workers have been returning to their labors, others have been adding their numbers to the choir of discontent. As in the British people's denunciation of the Hoare-Laval plan to split up Ethiopia, there appears a determination evident among the French people to be clearly understood by those they have elected to represent them. Failing to perceive this, France's new Government may soon find itself in the position of an "unpopular front."

A New Crop of Farmers

ONE fact of challenging importance is emerging from the welter of comment, pro and con, over the agricultural policies of the Roosevelt Administration. It is the division of farmers into two groups. In short, a sharp cleavage, with farm owners on one side and farm renters on the other, is developing. This is most apparent in the Middle West.

The reason for this separation is not hard to find. The creation of a huge debt concerns the landowner more than the land renter. The owner is beginning to realize that the unprecedented expenditures by the Federal Government for relief of unemployment and other objects have not only assured him of mounting taxes, but in effect have placed on his land a mortgage he did not order or sanction.

Whatever may be the concern of the tenant farmer with little or no assessable property in sight, the landowner is thinking economically as he never thought before, and he is being impelled in the direction of a political movement to halt government outgo before the tentacles of debt are too firmly fastened on his land.

A Faithful Congressman

THE services of A. Piatt Andrew to state and country were many and varied. But his finest effort was spent in a lost cause. He was one of a group of notable Americans who strove unsuccessfully to persuade the United States to write off part of the war debt as "services rendered to the United States." Others were Admiral Sims, General Pershing and Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

The World War became America's war in April, 1917. But the United States had no plans for battle. On the authority of Admiral Sims we know that months elapsed before the American naval arm had gotten into "proper working order." The army was in the same state of unpreparedness. "We had no plan, no preparation, no artillery, no transportation, no ships; in fact, nothing," said General Pershing. Who fought for the United States during the interim? America's "associated powers." This was the view propounded day after day in Congress by Representative Andrew.

He drew the parallel that the United States was "virtually placed in a situation like that voluntarily assumed by many men in the North during the Civil War, who, having been drafted, for the Union armies, hired substitutes to take their places." But the Andrew reasoning could make no progress against the laconic Coolidgism: "They hired the money, didn't they?"

The people of state and nation were fortunate to have commanded such devoted service as Mr. Andrew gave. He leaves an example for men of his intellectual and social standing to follow.

Africa's Need

Book News of the Day

CONSIDER AFRICA, by Basil Mathews (New York: Friendship Press. $1), is a book of import for the serious student of world affairs. It has little to do directly with the unpleasant events of yesterday in Ethiopia and less to do with what happened day before yesterday in the Belgian Congo or Northern Rhodesia. It is rather a thoughtful and patient assessment of what "western civilization" has done—and failed to do—for the natives of the African continent.

The author pointedly refers to what he calls the international conscience and sharply reminds the League of Nations of the "principle of trusteeship" which was originally believed to be one of its basic ideas. He asks western civilization to realize that trusteeship must be rooted in the notion that "human relationships based on justice and love" are the one sure foundation upon which "peaceful race relationships" can be established. He is pleading for a progressive comradeship between governors and governed which will lead to ultimate self-government. And it is here that he challenges Christianity to consider Africa.

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To mechanized industrialism the African is merely a dynamo of energy in human form and industry's problem is how to get from him the maximum of work at the minimum of cost. This attitude Mr. Mathews calls "perfectly natural—and perfectly sinful," and he avers that it springs from the denial of the Christian teaching of the individual's priceless worth in the divine scheme of things. The other viewpoint is that of the sincere Christian who realizes that the white man from the West owes a positive duty to the black man of Africa.

Mr. Mathews gives detailed attention to the crimes of western civilization in Africa, but he also does not fail to note the clearings made in the jungles and the seeds planted there, adding: "The Light of the World is rising in the African sky and his rays can bring those seeds to life; but that can only be if the smoke from the chimneys of industrialism does not hide the sun and poison the air with the noxious fumes of materialism."

* * *

In writing about the sorcerers and witch doctors, and their voodoo and hypnotism, Mr. Mathews gives an incident that points his message most interestingly for those who believe in the power of God to overcome evil. He takes an instance from the experience of the principal of a college in West Africa, although he adds that "everyone who has lived in Africa could multiply parallels to the story. . . ." A servant was discharged under a cloud. He publicly cursed anyone who should attempt to fill his place, willing that he should be smitten with a disease. His successor at once developed the malady. The one who followed him showed the same manifestation. And another and another and another. Until one came—"an African so convinced that the Christian God is more powerful than all sorcerers that he had no fear." And the spell was broken.

E. B. H.

Actions Speak Louder Than Labels

By a Staff Artist

"Going, Going–!" in a Good Cause

IT WAS, as the auctioneer remarked soothingly when the bidder raised her own bid, all in a good cause. And so it was. You see, the auction was free to all comers if they had the price of admission, for it was held under the auspices of the League of Nations Association and the net gains therefrom were for the purpose of sending a delegate to the World Congress of Youth at Geneva. And if, as someone subtly said, people can't give money, maybe they'll buy something.

Tall trees bordered the lawn of the James Russell Lowell House in Cambridge and afforded a sometimes welcome shelter from a sun which played fitfully over a wide square of green. Camp chairs clustered together in little groups. And in front of the chairs was the collection of attic pieces we had come to bid on.

The world, we felt, was well represented with pewter spoons from Antwerp, a water cooler from Borneo, Florentine silver, a pastel of Bonnie Prince Charlie. And a first edition of Orlando by Virginia Woolf, a Flemish oak chair, a jar of green tomato pickle after an old Alabama recipe. Vermont and New Hampshire were represented by the auctioneer who was born in the one state and just came down for the day from the other. Since he was the rarest piece of all, he certainly deserves further mention. Suppose we let his patter speak for him.

"Now this glass duck with the stopper in his back, ladies and gentlemen! I don t know what it's for, but it's very convenient!" And the duck "went" for a tidy sum to one who looked a dealer. It sat stiffly on his lap while he bid for other Americana. . . . "Now for this magazine rack! Isn't it a dream? How much am I bid? Oh!" to the ladies, "you say it's a Martha Washington sewing cabinet! Well, now that we know what it is, it's worth more!" . . . "And this little lovely piece is Duncan Phy-eef! If gumwood it would be worth $5! How much am I bid? I do want to sell it!" . . . "And this genuwine old platter! A slight imperfection, but I'll fix that for you!" . . . "Going for a quawtta, and a quawtta, and a quawtta, and a quawtta! . . . Couldn't you say fifty, Madam? It bothers me to say thirty! . . . Up where I came from," the bidding has slackened and he is melancholy, "up where I come from, we buy it anyway; and if we don't want it, we hide it in someone else's car!" His patter went on and on.

In front of us the man who had bought the fire shovel with the perforations sat sandpapering off the rust. The lady in green who bid in the antique love-seat carried it off and returned to buy some pictures. The lady to whom the old willow pattern punch bowl had been sold, started a private auction on the side.

Assured of the success of the trip to Geneva, my companion and I broke away finally, equipped amid other things with the jar of pickles, the water cooler—and a rowing machine (won't her husband be pleased!). We were out of money; but even that wouldn't have fazed this auctioneer.

"Why, Madam!" cried he, to the customer who couldn't raise the bid from fifty, "I myself will loan you ten cents! Sixty! Sixty! Won't somebody please bid seventy-five?"

C. B. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Coalition By Persuasion

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE are encouraging indications that political managers and tacticians will remember, before it is too late, the adage which recalls the fact that it is easy to lead a horse to water, but not always possible to make him drink. With this fact impressed it may be realized that any attempt to compound a political prescription or formula which will combine the discordant elements of conflicting and contrary partisan faiths is necessarily fraught with perils and experimental uncertainties. The fusion of active forces already indicated in the political arena is a mental coalition, and its manifestation or expression will not be in any practical way furthered by an awkward alliance arbitrarily or cunningly contrived.

The American people, men and women voters alike, have, it has at last been realized, learned to testify to their political faith more or less silently and with entire sincerity, meantime regarding less binding or onerous allegiances once accorded to party dogmas or party creeds. I believe there floats, as yet still figuratively, a newer and brighter banner whose folds and colors cross and embrace the dividing lines which have separated opposing political camps. In 1932 this neutral territory was, at least symbolically, the no man's land of political faith. Into it there marched a distraught, frightened and resentful army of voters, their fancy captured and their hopes revived by promises liberally made and eagerly accepted.

It is not to be wondered at that they turned away from a leadership which had apparently been unable to overcome and outmaneuver the plottings and conspiracies of ambitious rival leaders within the borders of its own command. New methods by which surcease from the burden of monopolistic and bloc oppression was promised, captured the fancy of millions of honest and sincere men and women who had become convinced that beyond the horizon lay the land of promise and prosperity.

It requires no tabulation of names or figures to supply convincing proof that disillusionment has come where fulfillment was expected and desired. Because of this there is apparent that same restiveness which inspired and actuated the trek four years ago. Camp is again being broken. There is no need of subscribing to new allegiances, or of forswearing older ones.

In Cleveland, next week, it may be proposed to invite or induce the enlistment of those voluntarily returning after a brief absence under a new and somewhat strange and incongruous banner. By what process, it may be asked, do the proponents of a bipartisan coalition such as that suggested by the advocates of a hybrid ticket seek to realign antagonistic political forces or re-cement, by a design quite obvious and patent, alliances carelessly or even purposely broken? It is not the banner which floats above the camp ground that inspires loyalty. Service to a cause is not rendered simply in obedience to tradition.

It should be realized that the great mass of thinking and progressive American voters no longer care to be labeled or branded by party designations. Their allegiance is to something higher than a party name. This is apparent wherever expression has been given in these preconvention months by preferences and to the universal repudiation of partisan or organization dictatorship. The quest now is for leaders who possess the courage and the wisdom to blaze a newer, a better and a surer way back to economic, industrial and political sanity.

And the same horse which we led to drink should not be "swapped" for another in midstream. There need be no bargaining for votes at Cleveland or thereafter. The issues are fairly and clearly drawn. Confirmed partisans will vote this year, as always, the ticket bearing their favorite label. Those of whatever political tendencies or leanings who are not bound by a false or pretended allegiance will vote as their wisdom and interests dictate. Among these there exists now, more definitely than can be otherwise defined or established, a sympathetic coalition more persuasive and more binding than one artificially or theoretically contrived.

The Wide Horizon

A War by Any Other Name—

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

FUTURE historians will have to devote considerable attention to the new forms of imperialism developed after the war of 1914-18. And they are not likely to overlook the influence of the subtle-minded rulers of Soviet Russia.

Consider, for example, the device of "undeclared wars." Joseph Stalin himself recently pointed out that wars are no longer declared, but "just begin." Mr. Stalin did not mention, however, that Soviet Russia may eventually be credited with originating this device. The 1929 Sino-Soviet conflict in Manchuria may be adjudged the first of "undeclared wars."

The author of a current newspaperman's autobiography boasts that he was one of two Moscow correspondents who telegraphed his newspaper in the spring of 1929 that Russia would not fight China to recover Soviet rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway. He seems still to be under the impression that no war occurred.

* * *

I viewed the Sino-Soviet conflict not from Moscow but from Harbin. Thousands of Chinese refugees and demoralized troops poured into that hapless city after the Red Army had swept for hundreds of miles beyond its own borders into Manchuria. Chinese civilians who had seen relatives killed by bombs from Soviet airplanes, Chinese troops who had been ridden down by Soviet cavalry, were in no mood to make fine distinctions.

It is true that the Red Army withdrew as swiftly as it had advanced. But it had attained its objective; it had won its "undeclared war." The Chinese sued for peace only after Soviet cavalry and airplanes, fighting on Chinese soil, had scattered their troops. Even today Soviet newspapers describe this incident as a "glorious victory for our Red Army."

And now, in Outer Mongolia, the Soviets have discovered a new use for the "treaty of mutual assistance." It is interesting to speculate whether the Soviets have not discovered another device which may prove popular with aggressive nations. The Red Army occupied Outer Mongolia from 1921 to 1925. Moscow now reveals that this occupation was the result of a "verbal treaty of mutual assistance." In 1936, when the Japanese again threaten Outer Mongolia, the verbal treaty is put in written form, and the Red Army once more moves into Outer Mongolia.

* * *

Granted that the Soviets do not want to annex Outer Mongolia, any more than they did North Manchuria in 1929. Granted that the occupation will cease when the Japanese threat passes, as it did in 1925. But is it not possible that this new device for occupying foreign territory may be adopted by governments more land-hungry than Russia is, as was the device of the undeclared war?

The Soviet-Mongol treaty of mutual assistance opens dangerous possibilities. Such a treaty between a powerful country on the one hand and a defenseless country on the other offers a facile excuse for occupation. The Soviets, having more land than they can use to advantage, can afford to be generous. Other countries do not consider themselves so fortunate.

Some observers believe that the 1929 Sino-Soviet conflict put ideas into the heads of the Japanese military which at least hastened the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. It is conceivable that the new use devised by the Soviets for "treaties of mutual assistance," however harmless it may prove in Soviet hands, may become as dangerous as undeclared wars in the hands of governments looking for pretexts to occupy more territory.

A Challenge to Republicans

By William Allen White

[An Editorial From the Emporia Gazette]

THE question raised by the Supreme Court in the New York minimum wage case is broader than the wage measure itself. It comes down to this:

Can America in the New World function with justice to all, and, indeed, considering those who are well placed and high privileged in our society, with malice toward none? Under the present Constitution, as the United States Supreme Court is interpreting the Constitution, it is no time to rail at the court. Obviously the majority is writing the limitation of American government in the court's opinion with all sincerity, yet with real concern for the hard implications of the court's opinion.

Problems have arisen out of the war and out of the depression which make it necessary for either the states severally or in joint action on the one hand, or the Federal Government on the other hand, to broaden the powers of government, that justice may come to those who otherwise will be oppressed. No other agency than government can bring justice into the relation between those who work with the machines and those who own the machines.

The problem of the machine age is to make an equitable distribution of the earnings, profits and income of our machine civilization, distributing fairly and honestly a just return to the owner, to the wage earner and to society, which makes the markets for the products of the machines. This is not Socialism. Certainly it does not look toward the totalitarian state. It looks toward the establishment of economic freedom for all under new conditions in the world.

The Republican Party cannot sidestep this issue. It cannot afford to take the opportunist view that a change in the court will change the Constitution. The Republican Party cannot shut its eyes to the fact that somewhere in government either in the hands of the states or in the hands of the Federal Government some definite power should lie which will make this Government an agency of human welfare and still avoid the totalitarian state; still leave men free to rise or fall by the exercise of their own judgments, their personal qualities; still preserve a political democracy and still guarantee to the average man willing to work, his honest well-earned share in the profitable income of society. That just earning will make him a free man. It will enable him to live in self-respect, under American standards. It will make a citizen worthy to cast his ballot in the direction of a government which will keep all men free.

The Supreme Court has honestly, even if tragically, called our attention to the need of a power in government which now obviously is restricted. That need is the issue of the hour. The Republican convention must not sidestep it. Our party did not dodge the Dred Scott decision. It must not blink at this. The Republican Party must not let the Democrats fire the first shot in the new battle for human freedom.